New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE ARCTIC.

PROPOSED TESTIMONIAL TO CAPT. LUCE.

PUBLIC MEETING AT YONKERS.

In the Board of Councilmen, last evening, Councilman CONOVER offered the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, It is customary and appropriate for all legislative bodies to take official cognizance of the acts of those who, under great emergencies, evince the possession of noble and manly qualities, and the more so when such persons are identified with a people by birthright or long association; and,

Whereas, Capt. JAMES C. LUCE, late commander of the U. S. Mail Steamer *Arctic*, under the peculiarly distressing circumstances in which that vessel was recently placed with all on board, has shown throughout in his manly acts, the possession of a moral and physical courage having but few parallels in marine history, and a self-sacrificing devotion to his duty almost unexampled, which decided him, not only to think of himself as the last person to assist in his efforts to save, but also nerved him to the point where he could refuse to allow his own child to be more favorably considered than others who had placed themselves under his care—an incident almost without precedent—and

Whereas, In the mysterious ways of Providence, though the noble commander made no effort in behalf of his own life, until his vessel sank under him, and he found himself struggling with death on the surface of the ocean, Capt. LUCE has been preserved to his country, to his family, and to the world; and

Whereas, This body, animated by the same spirit which leads all to acknowledge the moral and physical heroism of Capt. LUCE, desires to give its testimony in his behalf, as a tribute due him for his noble conduct—therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of five—five from each Board—be appointed to prepare a suitable testimonial, in accordance with the spirit contained in this preamble and resolution, for presentation to Capt. LUCE; and be it further

Resolved, That the Governor's Room in the City Hall be opened for the reception of Capt. LUCE, at such time, after a consultation with Capt. LUCE, as the Committee shall designate; and be it further

Resolved, That the sum of $500 be appropriated to carry out the objects contained in the foregoing resolutions.

The resolutions were, on motion, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The subject was subsequently considered in Committee of the Whole, and on motion the preamble and resolutions were adopted, and were afterwards passed on a third reading.

Messrs. Conover, Mather, Kennedy, Bickford and Vermilye were appointed a committee to carry out the objects contained in the resolutions.

Capt. Luce—Meeting at Yonkers.

At a meeting of the citizens of the village of Yonkers, held at the Getty House on Tuesday evening, Oct. 17, J. A. UNDERWOOD, was called to the chair, and ROBERT L. BUCKLIN, Esq., appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been briefly stated by JAMES SCRYMSER, Esq., a Committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions, whereupon ROBERT P. GETTY, JAMES SCRYMSER, and RUSSELL SMITH, Esqs., were appointed such Committee.

The Committee having retired, some feeling remarks were made by W. W. SCRUGHAM, FREDERICK S. COZZENS, and others, touching the heroic conduct of Captain JAMES C. LUCE.

The following preamble and resolutions were then read by JAMES SCRYMSER, Esq., Chairman of the Committee, and adopted:

Whereas, Capt. JAMES C. LUCE, late commander of the ill-fated steamship *Arctic*, being a resident of the town of Yonkers, we, his fellow-citizens and neighbors, warmly participating in the feeling now animating every breast throughout the land, in relation to his gallant conduct in the recent catastrophe, with the greatest admiration of his intrepid valor and self-sacrificing devotion on that fatal occasion; appreciating in the highest degree his character as a man, and desiring to convey to him some sense of our sympathy and respect, do

Resolve, That we claim with just pride as our fellow-citizen Capt. JAMES C. LUCE, and congratulate him upon his safe return.

Resolved, That as his safety and return enables us to express our appreciation of his noble and heroic conduct, it is therefore

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait on Capt. LUCE and request him to name a time when he will receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens of the town of Yonkers.

A Committee of three was appointed with power to carry out the object of the above resolutions and present Captain LUCE an engrossed copy of the same.

W. W. SCRUGHAM, F. S. COZZENS, and J. M. MASON, Esqs., were appointed such Committee.

After a vote of thanks to the officers of the meeting, and to the proprietor of the Getty House for the use of the room, the meeting adjourned.

J. A. UNDERWOOD, Chairman.

ROBERT L. BUCKLIN, Secretary.

Visit of Capt. Luce to Mr. E. K. Collins.

We learn that on Tuesday afternoon last Capt. LUCE went from Yonkers to New-Rochelle, and there had an interview with MR. COLLINS. Their meeting was one of peculiarly touching interest. As late as Monday night, MR. COLLINS entertained hopes that a portion of his family at least might be saved; but the perusal of the accounts of Tuesday, containing Capt. LUCE's statement of the position of his family when the *Arctic* sunk, left him hardly any grounds to rest a hope upon, and his interview with Capt. LUCE on Tuesday only confirmed his worst fears. Since then, we understand, MR. COLLINS has become comparatively resigned to his severe affliction.

One of the Missing.

Among the passengers not heard of is Mr. R. J. MCGLINN, a well-known citizen and contractor, resident in the Twenty-first Ward. Mr. MCGLINN went abroad a year ago, and was returning home, when, almost within sight of his native land, he was cut off in the prime of his age. He was universally beloved and respected, and leaves a large number of friends and acquaintances to mourn his untimely end.

Dr. Samuel Waring.

Almost hourly we have brought to our cognizance instances of deeply painful and touching bereavement. A fact of unusual melancholy character is one just told us connected with the loss of DR. SAMUEL WARING, of this City. Capt. LUCE, in his account of the last of the passengers of the *Arctic*, it will be recollected, makes mention of the fact that Dr. WARING called his special attention to young HOLLAND as he was firing the ship's gun for the last time before the *Arctic* sunk. The family of DR. WARING comprises himself, a younger brother, and mother, residing in New-York. The father died some years since. Connected with the intelligence of his untimely loss is the following painful fact: The brother, CHARLES E. WARING, law associate of ROBERT MORRIS, late Postmaster, upon receiving the account, was so deeply affected that he died on the day after the communication was made to him. The mother, fearfully depressed and almost inconsolable at the loss of the elder son, at this double bereavement was nearly crazed, and remains now in a state bordering on distraction. It is feared she may not survive the shock. As giving more painful interest to each melancholy denouement we cite the following fact. In 1843, the mother took up her residence in New-Haven, to remain there while her sons were pursuing their collegiate studies at Yale. In 1847 the elder son, SAMUEL, graduated. The younger son graduated in the class of 1849. The younger son then commenced the study of law in this City, and was at the time of his death in good practice, and gave high promise of a bright and successful future. The elder son, SAMUEL, after graduation, went to Paris to study medicine at the Universities. He had completed his course of study, and was on his way home in the *Arctic*, when suddenly he was cut off in the midst of health, and all his brilliant hopes of a useful and splendid career, brought to a most painful termination.

Dr. WARING was a young man of fine talents, and possessed a most amiable and genial nature.

An Incident.

JEREMIAH WADDINGTON, one of the passengers saved from the *Arctic*, prior to his leaving for Europe, left his property in the possession of two brothers, named THOMAS and WM. BOTTOMLY, and on his return to New-York on Friday night, he found that the two brothers had sold out all his property, and ran off with the proceeds, amounting to near $700, leaving him almost destitute. By the destruction of the *Arctic* he lost upwards of $3,000. A warrant for the arrest of the BOTTOMLYS has been issued, and some of the money recovered.

Mr. Chandler White.

In his statement published some days since, Mr. W. W. GILBERT mentioned the refusal of MR. CHANDLER WHITE, of the Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, to send the Company's steamer *Victoria* in search of the *Arctic's* passengers, for less than $500 per day. Mr. WHITE's letter, written in ignorance of these complaints, and showing that he had ordered the steamer to be sent at any rate, and that the demand for pay was designed simply to cover his personal risk of the boat's insurance, has been already published. We have also been requested to publish the following extract from a letter from Mr. GILBERT, in reply to one from a nephew of MR. CHANDLER WHITE, calling MR. GILBERT's attention to the evidence that he had entirely misconceived MR. WHITE's position and motives:

"So far as the interviews with MR. CHANDLER WHITE are concerned, all agree. MR. GILBERT made no comment upon the claim for $500 a day, beyond calling it exorbitant. MR. RICHARD GRANT WHITE does not seem to think it was, and possibly the public may agree with him. *If it was not exorbitant, Mr. GILBERT will deeply regret having said that it was.*

"In the interview with MR. CHANDLER WHITE, MR. GILBERT had no reason to suppose that he proposed sending the *Victoria* to sea without pay. It appears by his letter that, though trying to drive a bargain for $500 a day, he was all the while resolved *to let her go at any rate, and subsequently did so.* For this meritorious act MR. GILBERT cheerfully accords MR. WHITE all the credit which he deserves, and will with pleasure allow MR. RICHARD GRANT WHITE to publish this letter, in order to do away, as far as it will, with any injustice which MR. CHANDLER WHITE may have suffered at MR. GILBERT's hands.

"NEW-YORK, October 16, 1854."

The Arctic Sufferers on a Lake Champlain Steamer—Alleged Inhumanity.

We find the following in the Albany *Register* of yesterday. It tells a story of inhumanity which we are slow to believe:

"A gentleman of this City, who came up Lake Champlain from Rouse's Point to Burlington on Monday in the steamboat *Canada*, Capt. FOSTER, on board of which was Captain LUCE, MR. WILSON, First Assistant Engineer of the *Arctic*, and others connected with that ill-fated vessel, put us in possession of the following particulars.

"We learn from him that the thirteen persons rescued from the wreck by the ship *Huron*, and who landed at Quebec, received most inhospitable treatment from the Second Captain of the *Canada*, on board of which boat they were passengers, on their way to their homes from their fearful perils by sea. At Quebec, all their immediate wants were promptly supplied by the American Consul, and from him each man received money and was ticketed through free of charge to them.

"When they embarked on board of the *Canada*—one of the finest boats on Lake Champlain—Capt. FOSTER gave directions that they should be provided with supper. Subsequently the second captain, Mr. HARRY TISDELL, approached them in a gruff and boorish manner as they sat conversing together, and exclaimed: '*Are you not ashamed to go through the country like a pack of beggars?*'

"Deeply wounded at such an inhuman and insulting imputation, they indignantly replied that they were not beggars—that hospitalities were quickly tendered to them everywhere, without solicitation on their part, and that they had undergone too many and too great hardships to either beg for their supper or suffer from the loss of it.

"Those of the passengers who became acquainted with this outrageous conduct on the part of the second officer, were indignant at it, and communicated the fact to Capt. FOSTER. He took prompt measures to carry out his hospitable intentions, and to soothe the wounded feelings of the insulted wayfarers. An ample supper was provided in a short time, of which they partook with keen appetites.

"Their party were among the very last to leave the wreck. They rendered all the assistance in their power in the construction of the raft upon which 76 persons embarked, but from which all but one were swept off and perished. Among them was the Assistant Engineer, Mr. THOMAS WILSON, a very intelligent Englishman. He narrated to our informant many of the incidents and terrible scenes through which he passed, and corroborated the statements of Captain LUCE and some of the passengers.

We should hardly suppose that any person in the community could be found with so little sensibility as not to embrace every opportunity to promote the comfort of those who have suffered so much, and for whom the *hearts of the whole community should melt* in tender sympathy.

"Certainly, the conduct of Mr. TISDELL is strongly censurable, and it was the wish of many of the passengers that it should be made public. He deserves the scorn and reprobation of the entire community, and Captain FOSTER should at once rid his fine boat of so unworthy a fellow.

"Our informant conversed much with Capt. LUCE on board the *Canada*. He says Capt. L. was much depressed in spirits, but conversed with much freedom in relation to the great disaster. He remarked that his first and fatal misfortune, after the vessel struck, was the parting with GOURLAY, his first officer. He expressed the opinion that if he had had his aid in carrying his orders into effect, perhaps every person on board might have been saved. The crew would have been under better discipline. The *Arctic's* boats were of sufficient capacity, had they been properly manned and managed, to contain 300 persons. And if proper discipline had been preserved, rafts could have been constructed to rescue all who could not have got into the boats."

The Loss of the Arctic.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The immediate cause of the *Arctic's* sinking, was the fact that the leak communicated to all parts of the ship immediately, consequently in a short time extinguishing the fires, making further progress impossible. To obviate this is, comparatively speaking, an easy matter, all that is necessary being to build the hull of the vessel in compartments. Then again I would recommend that the machinery and appurtenances be so constructed, that in a case of emergency they might be totally excluded from any contact with anything connected with other parts of the ship. This would not only be advantageous in a case like the one at present before our minds, but it would also render nearly impossible such a thing as destruction by fire, which although a frequent crosser in the trans-Atlantic steamers, has always seemed to me to be the danger to which we are most exposed; for such confidence have I in the solidity of the American vessels, that with proper management I deem it almost impossible for them to be seriously injured by the force of the waves. W. E. H.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854.

Safety at Sea—Boats for Ocean Steamers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As we very often hear of such or similar accidents as this of the ill-fated *Arctic*, let all and every one prepare something new, or in some way contrive some self-saving thing for the preservation of human life. In my opinion, at first, there ought to be on board of every sea-going steamer boats enough to carry all the passengers that the ship is allowed to carry by law; and if there is no law concerning the number of passengers a sea-going steamer should carry, it is, in my opinion, high time there was one made and strictly put in force. Then the number of life-boats for that number of passengers should also be made, and all the boats numbered, and their crew designated; a captain for each boat should be appointed from the ship's company, so that he at all times of danger should at once take charge of his boat. I have no doubt if this had been done in the ship *Arctic* that all on board would have been saved. A man having charge of a boat would take pride in keeping her in readiness at all times—the Captain's boat, No. 1—the Mate's boat, No. 2—Second Mate, No. 3—Boatswain, No. 4—and so on, until there should be enough to save as many passengers as the ship is allowed to carry. I feel satisfied, in my own mind, in such a course, that all boats would be filled; the engineer, no doubt, would have taken his boat full, and so would the captain of the firemen's boat, and so would the captain of the sailors'; then would the captain of the ship's, first and second mate, boatswain, and other boats, be left for the passengers' disposal. This, many would say, might make too many boats. Not so. There is never too many when there is enough to fill them all, as was the case of the *Arctic*.

Again, I think that all steamers should have a life-boat to form the top of the wheel-house, so that in case of the ship's sinking, and at the last hope, this would at all times be ready to save all that might be left. It is a very easy matter to make such boats, and to have them so fastened that they might easily be put afloat, or so that, in case the ship should sink, they would float themselves. There is, in my opinion, no cause whatever that one man should be lost. Let every man's mind be employed in this great and good work, and let every one who goes on board of such a ship make it his business to ascertain if the law as regards such life-saving apparatus is on board, after such law may be fixed.

Again, let the saloon and the deck-houses be fixed in such a way that they could be converted into *life-preserving* boats, as might have been done in the ship *Arctic*, if axes had been in readiness. *It is my opinion the deck-houses might have been* cut away in from 10 to 15 minutes; and they having a life-preserving or a tight chamber on the inside, would have carried many more, if necessary. It would be of little expense; and as the expense is nothing to the loss of human life, let it be done—all of which would not hinder the ship more than she would be without them, and if so done on board, no one can doubt it. In my opinion, there is no boat on board of these steamers that would carry safely in the open ocean more than 20 to 25 persons. If so, it would have taken 16 to 20 boats to have taken all the *Arctic's* crew and passengers.

The captain of each boat should be regularly drilled on the passage by the captain of the ship.

If no part of the above is adopted, it may lead to something else better, I hope, to save the lives of the helpless passengers, that they may not be swallowed up in the ocean. S. B.

FROM THE CHINA SEAS.

Letter from an Officer of the Exploring Expedition.

The following is a letter from a gentleman on board one of the vessels of Com. RINGGOLD's exploring squadron, to his brother in this City, to whom we are indebted for a copy. It will be read with interest:

U. S. STEAMER *John Hancock*, CANTON, July 20, 1854.

My last was dated Hong Kong when and where we were preparing for sea, and in fact had received orders to take in six month's provisions. But, lo! the orders was countermanded, and in three hours we were on our way to Whampoa, which is about 90 miles up the river. We arrived there in ten hours. As the *Vincennes* drew too much water to go any further up the river, Commodore RINGGOLD hoisted his broad pennant on the *Hancock*, and we started in half an hour on the remaining 15 miles to Canton, and moored head and stern in front of the European factories, astern of the United States steamer *Queen*, and H. B. M. sloop or corvette *Comus* of twenty guns. The rebels, or as the Canton people call them, the *Tief a mens*, are surrounding the city, and we are here to prevent, in case they take the place, a mob taking advantage of the confusion to attack the factories. So in addition to our own crew, we have chartered two junks and moored them alongside with sixty seamen and nineteen marines from the *Vincennes*.

We have a light field piece stationed in the factories and a guard of marines every night. In the daytime it is constant drill, and at night we are prepared for the boatswain's call, "All hands to quarters."

The merchants have sent on board for safe keeping about a million and a half of Mexican dollars, and there is a good deal more coming to-night (always at night.)

The day before yesterday the captain and second lieutenant, with forty men, went fifteen miles up the river to the scene of action, where the *rebels are encamped, for the purpose of seeing for* himself whether they were really so near the city. They took the Consul with them and two interpreters. When the boats came to the spot there were the two armies within half a mile of each other, in full view of our party, and the river crowded with mandarin boats or war junks, every one pulling from sixty to a hundred oars, and mounting from ten to twenty guns.

The Captain did not get a chance of speaking with the rebel chiefs, for three or four of their men, through ignorance, rushed down to the water's edge and fired their matchlocks at the gig, wounding the Consul in the cheek. Our fellows on the instant returned the fire and killed three of them. Our boats then went down alongside the Mandarin's boats and had a talk with one of them, then turned tail and came away.

Capt. DAVIS of the *Porpoise* was sent home, and ROLANDO of the *Vincennes* put in his place, and she stays about Hong Kong chasing pirates. She took two or three.

The *John P. Kennedy* has been condemned for the dry-rot, and will be sold, and the *Fenimore Cooper* came up here the other day to join us. We will have to stay here till Com. PERRY comes here, and as he has no vessel in his squadron light enough to relieve us, it is very probable we may remain here a long time, which is rather an unpleasant lookout, as our crew are getting very unhealthy.

☞ MR. GEO. CONRAD REIHENSCHNEIDER, late a private of Company C, N. Y. Volunteers, and who participated in all the battles in which that Regiment was engaged in Mexico, was buried on Monday afternoon from the Mercer House. Only a few of his companions followed his remains to the grave. Another of the Volunteers also died on Monday.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Massachusetts Know-Nothing State Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The Know-Nothing State Convention assembled in this city to-day. Over 2,000 delegates were present, completely filling the lower hall of the Tremont Temple. As none but delegates were admitted, little reliable information of their doings can be obtained. It is said the Convention was quite stormy, and the claims of the several candidates proposed for Governor, were discussed. There is reason to believe that the following ticket was finally agreed upon:

For Governor, HENRY J. GARDNER, of Boston; for Lieut. Governor, SIMEON BROWN, of Concord. Mr. GARDNER is a member of the firm of DENNY, RICE & GARDNER, dry goods dealers in Milk-street, and was two years President of the Common Council under Mayor SEAVER. He is a young man, and has hitherto acted energetically with the Whig party. Mr. BROWN is editor of an agricultural journal, a good citizen, with no strong party predilections.

Boston Military.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The weather here has cleared up, and there is quite a military display in our city to-day. The Boston Light Infantry, Capt. CHARLES O. ROGERS, celebrate their Fifty-sixth Anniversary. The Light Artillery, Major COBB, go through military evolutions on the Common, and the Light Dragoons, Col. WRIGHT, have an all day parade, target-firing, &c.

Twenty-five Passengers of the Steamer City of Philadelphia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The schooner *Margaret*, which arrived at this port to-day, from St. John's (N. F.,) brought twenty-five passengers saved from the wreck of the *City of Philadelphia*.

Ohio State Fair.

NEWARK, Ohio, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The State Fair is now in full blast, and the admissions have been very large. About 6,000 badges have been sold to-day, and some new entries made.

The Committees have been engaged since 10 A. M., and their examinations will not be completed until to-morrow. The reports of premiums will not be made public until Friday.

The horses of Ohio are much finer than is usually supposed at the East. The stallions of various breeds are as handsome as can be found in Vermont. Sixteen roadsters are now trotting in the ring, which is one-third of a mile in circumference, to the great delight of some 5,000 people.

This part of the exhibition attracts the crowd from the examination of the cream of the Durham stock of Ohio.

CHICHESTER's Flax Machine is being set up in Mechanics' Hall, and a large quantity of straw is *on hand for to-morrow, when the practical value of* the improvement will be shown.

The manufacturer's department, and the display of flowers are small for a State Fair; each, however, possesses objects of attraction.

A carriage on exhibition, manufactured at this place, is superior in point of elegance to anything that has been seen at the Crystal Palace.

Owing to the postponement of the Fair from September, the products have come forward slowly. There is, nevertheless, much good fruit, and some most excellent sweet potatoes, grown in Ohio, which have been kept perfectly sound for one year.

The attendance at the Fair cannot be estimated unless by acres. The weather is glorious, and the Exhibition is going off to the satisfaction of all, except those who have been inconvenienced by the detention of freights.

New-England Horse Exhibition.

BRATTLEBORO, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The New-England horse exhibition to-day was a fine one. The entries included about one hundred and fifty animals, four fifths of which were Morgan varieties, Black Hawk predominating. There have been exhibitions with a greater number of horses, but none perhaps of greater value of stock. Five thousand dollars were refused for two horses on the ground.

This morning a half-mile was made by a mare belonging to Mr. J. L. BRIGGS of Springfield, (Mass.) at the rate of two minutes and forty-four seconds. A mare belonging to Mr. TWITCHELL, the Superintendent of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, also made excellent speed.

This afternoon was devoted to testing the qualities of stallions, and those designed for all work, and those of seven years and under, by the rule of speed, but none of them beat the above time.

The attendance on the ground was liberal.

The programme of to-morrow includes sundry trotting matches and the decisions of the Judges.

Friday will be spent in the miscellaneous matches, some of great interest; also, a trial of equestrian skill for the prize of a gold watch, to be competed for by ladies. A similar prize is offered for the best speed made by three-year old horses.

Woman's Rights Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The Woman's Rights Convention met here this morning, and was called to order by Mrs. F. D. GAGE, of Missouri. About six hundred persons were present. The following officers were appointed: President, Mrs. E. L. ROSE, of New-York; Vice-Presidents, LUCRETIA MOTT, FRANCES D. GAGE, T. W. HIGGINSON, MARTHA C. WRIGHT, THOMAS GARRETT, CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE; Secretaries, JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, HANNAH M. DARLINGTON.

Resolutions were introduced by LUCY STONE, who spoke upon them, and was followed by Mrs. CUTLER, of Illinois, Miss ANTHONY, Mrs. YOUNG, Mrs. GAGE, &c. Adjourned till 3 o'clock.

Later from Texas—Health of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 17.

The steamship *Charles Morgan* has arrived at *this port with Texas dates to the 15th inst.*

Yellow fever was still prevailing at Galveston and Houston.

It is reported that the construction of a canal at the mouth of the Colorado River—an expensive Government work—is likely to prove a failure.

The weather in this city is getting quite cool, and sickness is rapidly decreasing.

Destructive Fire in Louisville—Death of an Old Citizen.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

A fire originated last night in the extensive bookstore of H. C. MORTON, on Main-street, near Third. The flames communicated to the tinware store of MCDERMOTT, CLIFFORD & CO., and the store of CASSIDY & HOPKINS—the latter of which was but slightly damaged. MCDERMOTT, CLIFFORD & CO. saved a small portion of their stock, but the entire contents of MR. MORTON's establishment were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $45,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

Major J. L. MARTIN, the oldest and wealthiest citizen of Louisville, died yesterday.

The Kentucky Trust Bank and Connersville Bank suspended to-day.

Verdict in a Patent Infringement Case.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

In the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of New-York, the Jury have returned a verdict of $700 for the plaintiff, in the case of NATHANIEL B. POWERS *vs.* JOHN WAIT, LEVERETT MOORE and LORENZO BOOTH, for infringement of letters-patent for improvements in the method of setting blocks for printing oil-cloths.

The Clergy Reserves Secularization Bill.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Last night Attorney-General MCDONALD introduced the Clergy Reserves Secularization bill before the House of Parliament. It gives the entire fund to the Municipal Councils and secures life claims on the incumbents. It also provides that they may commute their claims on the principles of Life Assurance.

Bank Failures at the West.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The Kentucky Trust Company Bank failed to-day, as did also the Ohio Savings Bank. There was much excitement on Third-street, this afternoon, and a run was commenced on one or two private Banks, which will probably be renewed to-morrow.

Failure and Bank Suspension.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

P. B. MANCHESTER, a private banker of this city, has closed his doors to-day, and it is reported that the Kentucky Trust Company Bank has suspended.

Nomination for the Assembly.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

WILLIAM WINTON, proprietor of the Globe Hotel, and a supporter of SEYMOUR, is the Hard nominee for the Assembly in the Third District of Onondaga.

The Canadian Forgery Extradition Case.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Monday, Oct. 16.

In the case of the Queen *vs.* VAN AERNUM, extradited from New-York on a charge of forgery, the Jury to-night returned a verdict of guilty.

Emigrants for Nebraska.

ALEXANDRIA, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Thirty-two Maryland emigrants bound to Nebraska, passed through here on Tuesday, expecting to join another party at Culpepper.

The Southern Mail—Yellow Fever.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

The Southern mail, as late as due, is received.

Yellow fever continues gradually to decrease at Savannah, Augusta and Charleston.

Navigation of the Ohio.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

A rise in the Ohio river has been confidently expected for some days past, but as yet none has occurred.

NEW-YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. Parker's Introductory Address.

HONORARY CERTIFICATES CONFERRED.

A large audience assembled last evening at the New-York Medical College, to hear the lecture by Prof. PARKER, the introductory to the annual course of instruction. The exercises were opened by prayer, by Rev. Dr. MATHEWS. Honorary certificates were then conferred, by Prof. GREENE, upon the following gentlemen, for having diligently attended the extra courses of Fall, Spring and Summer lectures just finished in the Institution:

Maurice Pouget, N. Y.; A. W. Wilkinson, N. Y.; E. F. Arnoux, N. Y.; A. H. Vanderbeck, N. Y.; Antoine Longpré, Canada; A. P. Trussell, N. Y.; M. S. Duval, Virginia; —— Hexel, N. Y.; John Becker, N. Y.; Jas. W. Brush, N. Y.; John J. Mitchell, N. Y.; David Carpenter, N. Y.; J. S. Carrington, Louisiana; J. J. Linson, N. Y.; Jos. P. Pride, Alabama; Orville N. Ellis, Ohio; D. W. Flournoy, Virginia; Geo. T. Dougherty, Miss.; Augustus C. Reed, N. Y.; Jas. P. Cooper, Alabama; Chas. De Castro, Cuba; W. W. Simpson, Penn.; Warburton Hill, North Carolina; Wm. T. Abrahams, Alabama; Benjamin Lee, Delaware; W. McDonald, N. Y.; Wm. T. White, Maine; Marquis F. Baldwin, N. Y.; J. Henry Johnson, R. I.

Dr. GREEN briefly addressed the above-named students. He said there were peculiar reasons why he had peculiar pleasure in performing the duty conferred upon him by the Faculty. It is well known to many of the friends of Medical science, (said he) that, in establishing the New-York Medical College, one of the prominent objects of its founders was, that they might thereby aid *in elevating the standard of medical education in our City and country.*

The Charter of the College does not require that its Professors shall give extra instruction; yet in the fulfillment of the original design, they are given, and while other young men were frittering away their days in pleasure-seeking, they were to be found at their labors in the laboratory, the hospital and clinics. It was to this spirit of persevering industry of the classes, that was to be attributed a most gratifying fact—namely, that an unusually large number of the graduates have been able to obtain positions in our public institutions, the Army and Navy, and other positions not to be reached without high professional attainments. He then thanked them for their devotion to their studies, and said the testimonials were awarded as evidence of their industry and the approbation of their instructors.

Professor PARKER then delivered the Introductory Address: Of the learned professions (said the Doctor) Medicine alone rarely seeks the aid of rhetoric and eloquence. Its disciples are not trained to compete in acuteness or in wit, or to make the worse appear the better reason; neither are they privileged to address the public with the sacred authority of the pulpit, unanswered by any opponent, and allowed by the force of prejudice and presumption to be in the right. Their sphere is widely different, and their training is for far other ends. It was not, however, (he said,) improper for them occasionally to seek opportunities to make themselves better understood, and to present their own thoughts on matters of interest to the public. He therefore begged of the audience to bear with him, untaught as he was in the school of eloquence, while he attempted to speak of and for a profession to which his life was devoted, and of which he never thought but with pride and attachment.

BENEFICIAL INFLUENCE OF MEDICAL PRACTICE.

He spoke of the difference in the training of the physician from that of the lawyer and the divine. The young student, instead of being called to the public gaze, is at once placed in the quiet office, or is found in some retired garret studying the wonderful organization of man, that he may carry to others the boon of protracted life and restored health; and then he finds his way to the bedside of the sick, and learns to walk boldly where others fear to tread; learning that there is to him no rest—no consideration of his own good—while the lives of others tremble in the balance; and, after all, he learns to receive with equal composure the censure of the public where his skill has failed to save some one whose maladies were beyond all human aid, and their praise when health returns—not because of his abundant knowledge, but because God wills. He early learns to understand his fellows—to see into their inmost hearts. *Their legal friends* see much of crime, injustice, and suffering, and clergymen often *meet a parade of assumed virtues*; but there is no time for disguises when threatening death invades a household, and the physician sees the full deformity of wickedness where it exists, and the timid Christian, shy even of his pastor's presence, unreservedly, with the physician who has his confidence, blazes out unawares into the bright effulgence rarely seen this side the pearly gates. These are some of the peculiar influences which affect the physician through his whole career. It is said that physicians love to see blood run and to hear the cries of suffering patients, but he would ask if it is possible for one constantly subjected to these influences to become a harsh, cruel, unbelieving man? He said they might speak of an operation as beautiful, even, without expressing any love for what there is horrid about it; for is it not indeed beautiful to see the knife, edged with death if it err but a line, so wisely guided that nerves, and arteries, and muscles, are spared, while the disease is all removed? Is it not beautiful to see so much wisdom, tact, knowledge and skill displayed, as enables the operator, in an apparently inextricable labyrinth of tissues, such as that which complicates the forearm, to take away, as necessity requires, either bone, and still preserve to the patient almost perfect use of his hand, thus restoring him from suffering and misery to happiness and usefulness? [Applause.] Though the operations of surgery are more captivating to the public, yet many of the things which astonish by their apparent boldness and dexterity, require but little skill and less knowledge: to amputate a thigh requires far less of both than the opening of many a little abscess. It requires more skill to restore a fractured limb to its usefulness than to cast it off. The one is, as its name surgery implies, "hand work," the other is often the most difficult head work.

IS MEDICINE A SCIENCE?

The question often occurs either directly or indirectly, is the practice of medicine based on a science, or is it merely the results of empiric observation. He did not say that such question was often asked in set terms, still a doubt of the fact is every day implied by the mode in which the profession is treated. Every science must be based on facts, and however just objection there may be to the Gradgrind style of general education, scientific knowledge must be thus exact or it is valueless.

The accumulation is no easy task—multitudes of observers constantly at work must bring together the results of their knowledge before any progress can be made by means of them. In truth every large accumulation of facts is necessary to eliminate the errors with which they are unavoidably attended. In medicine this is especially true, because so many complications attend every fact. The lecturer illustrated the point with reference to the treatment of diseases, and said that in all other sciences it was readily admitted, though in medicine only reluctantly, because every one thinks he knows a great deal about medicine, and it requires a good amount of study for him to learn that he knows little or nothing. *Post hoc, ergo propter hoc* is the blinding syllogism to the fallacy of which it is not easy to open one's eyes, and which not only greatly disturbs the judgment of the unprofessional public, but also of too many physicians. He would say in confidence to his unprofessional audience that of a medical fact, unless it were the very simplest, they at least were not qualified to judge, and the more they think they know, unless they have been thoroughly and regularly trained in medicine, the more likely they are to be deceived by any and every charlatan. It is from the very fact of this easy and oft recurring deception that so many are led very seriously to doubt if there be a science of medicine.

Who would pretend to be a botanist, geologist, or conchologist, who had not expended some time in the study of these branches. And if one unlearned in the sciences should attempt to classify, analyze and arrange these objects, or to work out a problem, find an asteroid, or define a trilobite, it could readily be understood that he might find much comfort to his pride, mortified by disgraceful blunders, by saying that there is no science in any of these pursuits; still, his presumption would not be greater than that of many, if not every man who assumes to sit in judgment upon medicine. The voice of the people is not in this case the voice of God. It is a proverb, that "Doctors disagree," and therefore, they cannot be guided by any fixed scientific principles.

He would ask, in what science we would find all its followers harmoniously united? In none. And why then should the disagreement of doctors be alleged as an argument against their sciences? The facts with which they have to do, are much more difficult of translation than those of most sciences.

But if a science, it is very incomplete, though its principles are as fixed as those of any other of the natural sciences; and its progress to perfection, if it has not been so great within the last twenty years, was much earlier commenced, and is carried on with a surer and steadier progress. To some notable instances of progress allusion might be made, if delicacy did not forbid. Every medical man knows, that in the treatment of those fearful diseases, consumption and cancer, the labors of men on both sides of the Atlantic have enabled us to make great advances. The existence of either of them is not now a doom to death. Consumption has been cured; and now that it has been demonstrated that cavities already formed in the lungs can be safely injected with medicaments, we cannot but hope the time will come, when those fearful maladies shall prove as amenable to treatment as other diseases.

Another great cause of unbelief in medical science is, that it happens to the most skillful and diligent to lose their patients. But alas, all are under the same penalty, and death has poised on all.

The question is not often bluntly asked whether there is a science of Medicine, and still it is perpetually put. It is asked and answered negatively, too, by every one who occupies himself with sweet do-nothing pellets, or with herb teas, or with only water as a remedy, or with equal confidence with only inhalations. It is asked by every funeral train that bears away the bodies of those who die because of their adopting peculiar notions of medicine, or because they gave in their adhesion to some theory *concerning which they were unable to judge.*

Is it strange, said the lecturer, that we feel the stinging insult of the question? For what does it, what can it imply, but that we are a set of cheats and knaves, or fools and blockheads, or perhaps it is both combined. I know if we cry out against the wrong done us and done to the community, it is thought to be because our craft is endangered. But it is not so—it is not our craft that is jeopardized, but it is lives, which are alike valuable to us and to the whole community.

The practice of Medicine is based upon a true science, stretching back beyond the age of HIPPOCRATES, than whom no greater name is boasted by his nation, enlarged and built up by the labors of men in every age, second to none in intellect, industry and integrity; never lagging in its progress behind other sciences, but always in the foremost rank, and now embracing in its students a body of men, who, for all desirable qualities fear no comparison with any other class. Is it wise, creditable or safe to set such a science aside, to follow the vagaries of any moon-struck transcendentalist, or wild, visionary or ignorant empiric? It is no mark of superior intelligence or greater cultivation, or remarkable discernment, but of the contrary of all of them; and if his life does not fall a sacrifice to this theorising, he will be sure, perhaps only too late, to seek assistance from that which is now slighted.

THE COLLEGE.

Dr. PARKER concluded by referring to the institution, the commencement of whose term of lectures they had met to inaugurate. He said it was ever a difficult labor to found a new professional institution. The prestige of age and name and association are not only wanting to it, but are all combined against it. Only firm, unflinching determination and perseverance can overcome them. These surely had not been wanting there, and their influence was already apparent. From the beginning the classes had shown a steady increase in spite of factions and unprincipled oppositions. Wherever opposition had shown a point which could be recognized, whether in the State Society or in more local associations, it had been fully, boldly and successfully met. The history of the various attempts made to injure the College, would afford much subject of astonishment to those unacquainted with them, and would reflect little credit upon those who, of their own accord, or as tools for others, have been prominent in them. What has the College accomplished? It has gained for itself a respectable name among similar institutions; has shown that success depends much on assuming at first the position that the *right* is to be followed, not the *politic*. By it the whole system of medical education in New-York has been raised. From the College had been sent out, annually, men, who if their success in competing for places, whether in the army or navy, or in hospital service, proves anything, shows that a superior mode of education was adopted, and that the Diploma of the College was something more than an empty honor.

The building was erected at a cost of more than $40,000. A very complete and valuable cabinet of the *Materia Medica* had been obtained, and a very full and useful museum of casts in wax and plaster, had been imported from Europe, so that disease could be exhibited in its progress as well as results. Free access was secured for the students to the largest and most successful hospital in the city, while they had equal access with others to the smaller institutions. To make the same advantages more convenient the Faculty treat patients at the College building—during the last year, about two thousand had been so treated. All this they had accomplished without asking or receiving any assistance from the State. It had done much for the *Medical profession*, for Medical students, and for humanity; and is it not right, said he, that we should ask, and *receive too*, the countenance of our friends and the public.

Ohio Members of Congress Elect.

Of the following, which we copy from the Cincinnati *Columbian*, one of the Representatives (Mr. NICHOLS) ran as an Independent Democrat; of the others, four (Messrs. DAY, MOTT, EDGERTON and LEITER,) have heretofore acted with the Democratic party. The other 16 are Fusionists, and received the Know-Nothing strength.

1 *District*.—Hamilton	....	Timothy C. Day.
2 *District*.—Hamilton	....	J. Scott Harrison.
3 *District*.—Butler, &c.	....	L. D. Campbell.
4 *District*.—Auglaize, &c.	....	M. H. Nichols.
5 *District*.—Lucas, &c.	....	Richard Mott.
6 *District*.—Adams, &c.	....	Jonas R. Emrie.
7 *District*.—Greene, &c.	....	Aaron Harlan.
8 *District*.—Clark, &c.	....	Benj. Stanton.
9 *District*.—Crawford, &c.	....	C. K. Watson.
10 *District*.—Ross, &c.	....	O. F. Moore.
11 *District*.—Fairfield, &c.	....	V. B. Horton.
12 *District*.—Franklin, &c.	....	Sam'l Galloway.
13 *District*.—Richland, &c.	....	John Sherman.
14 *District*.—Wayne, &c.	....	Philemon Bliss.
15 *District*.—Knox, &c.	....	Wm. R. Sapp.
16 *District*.—Muskingum, &c.	....	Edward Ball.
17 *District*.—Belmont, &c.	....	C. J. Albright.
18 *District*.—Stark, &c.	....	B. F. Leiter.
19 *District*.—Cuyahoga, &c.	....	Edward Wade.
20 *District*.—Ashtabula, &c.	....	J. R. Giddings.
21 *District*.—Columbiana, &c.	....	J. A. Bingham.

A FATAL POISONING CASE.—We learn from the Richmond *Dispatch* that an ice dealer named WILLIS W. COULLING, living in Chesterfield County, was poisoned on Monday, the 9th, by some unknown person who had introduced it into his food. COULLING supplied Richmond with Ice.

SNOW STORM.—The Worcester *Journal* says a pretty smart snow storm came off on Sunday, in the region of "Old Wachusett." In a large number of towns surrounding the mountain, the snow covers the ground.

THINGS AMONG THE NEW-YORK POOR.

Work Again!

To one returning from a research among the poor quarters of European cities, it seems strange to find the like scenes here. As you come out of the English mists and showers into this transcendant climate, and leave the old and time-defaced for the new and fresh, you half expect the vices and defects of the *Old* World will have passed by too. Poverty in mass, and beggary and ignorance, professional and settled, seem to belong to the ancient civilization. But the first step on the wharves, and the first walk through one of the river-streets, show the same sad, unnatural sights, which haunt one in London and Glasgow alleys. The worn and thin face of the Irish laborer, hunting for work; the tawdry and bold women clustered upon house steps; the ragged and shoeless girls, picking a living from heaps of refuse, or begging at the doors of rich warehouses; the motley tattered boys creeping and prowling, and idling about the docks; the foreigner, poor and vagrant at home, yet poorer and more desperate here. The same sad story written about everywhere on their brutal faces;—of inequality, want, ignorance—all begetting thriftless and vile habits.

Yet as we return to join in the sincere and toilsome labors going on for these classes among us, it is with a spring of hope. Our problem is so different from the English problem. To crowd men into a narrow space, in a society cursed with the habits and the institutions of ages of inequality and bad Government—to remake them and renew their circumstances under such overwhelming disadvantages, is one thing, and to receive the refuse of these evils in a distant land, where there is demand for labor, and, above all, *room* enough, is quite another. Of the English efforts for the return and aid of the poorer classes, and of the noble sacrifices which the best in England, in intellect and station, are making to meet their social evils, we shall have much to say through the press, this Winter. We would only now utter our own reasons of encouragement to the many who are engaged in these efforts in our City. *We have begun in time, in America.*

Poverty has not become an institution. There is no organized and old "dangerous class" as yet. It is something to be remembered with pride of New-York, with all its sins, that in no other city of the world have the easiest and most refined people—those most in danger from their circumstances—toiled so heroically and self-devotedly for the poor and the forgotten. It may be a short-lived moral enthusiasm. At the most it is the simple duty of those who believe in the solemn responsibility of each person on the earth. Still it bodes good for our future.

There will be in the present season much need for additional efforts. It must be a hard Winter for the poor—so many will be thrown out of employ. The business depression even now work down into the lowest haunts of the City; where a slight change for the worse is often ruin. We find already that children who have been in our Industrial Schools, are forced off by their parents to beg, because they themselves are so hard pressed.

With want of employment and the bitter sufferings of poverty, crime will increase.

There will be many who return to their labor for the poor this Winter, with very different feelings from those in the last. Death and sickness have been busy this beautiful Summer. The reverses of business have changed outward circumstances. But with a work of this kind it will be found that disasters and sorrow are not dissonant. The truly noble are even more ready to help others in their own calamity.

It is right in an enterprise which depends so entirely on the public sympathy, that the public should know what is being accomplished. In our Fourth Ward Industrial School, (No. 29 Oliver-street,) the most difficult and laborious of our schools, composed of girls, who were begging, or pilfering, or idling,—the class which eventually fill the brothel cellars of Water-street,—there have been since its opening in December, 1853, about 200 scholars. The change in appearance, behavior, and morals in the girls, from the first days in the Roosevelt-street Chapel, will gratify all who remember the first trial. From this school alone, *nearly eighty scholars* have been sent into the country. If this fact only were considered by the inmates of the Ward, we should claim their thanks and support.

Eighty begging and vagrant girls, taken out of the streets in one locality, and sent to good homes, with people who will care for their future! The police tell us that the ward has a different appearance from its old. The news almost universally from these children has been favorable. The exceptions being of children who had already been in prison or bad houses, when they joined the school. We need now more help for this school, especially from residents and from churches in the neighborhood. Its influence on the moral condition of the ward, would alone repay the subscriptions of property-holders.

Our operations this Summer, more especially those connected with sending poor children into the country, have gone on most successfully. During the four months from June till October, our visitors have looked out and sent off to families, or charge, or places of business, *two hundred and thirty-nine* poor children.

Fifty or sixty of these have gone to the West. One was a young convict from Blackwell's Island, sent here after his *term of imprisonment, by the* Agent of the Prison Association. His crime was destitution," as the Agent said; and in his new circumstances he is doing well and honestly. Another, also from the prison, has found a good home in Virginia. How many of these two hundred and more children would have been filling the houses of prostitution, or have been plundering in the streets, or living at the expense of the State in the prison-cells, but for these efforts. As a mere matter of economy, we have a right to ask help from our citizens.

The most encouraging of our enterprises has been the News Boys' Lodging-House. When we saw the first gathering of dirty, ragged, sensual, imprudent boys in that room, under Mr. TRACY's charge, it seemed a most hopeless undertaking even to shelter them. But kindness, patience and singular patience on the part of the Superintendent have gained their hearts. The boys in the main, look healthy, are better dressed, and better behaved in every way, and even listen decorously to religious instruction. Six weeks ago, they passed a resolution, that the "savings'-table" should not be opened till Nov. 1; so that everything deposited in it must remain, and there is hope of starting an economical habit among them. The evenings are spent quietly by them, in learning in the classes, and in singing or reading.

There are many characteristic scenes constantly occurring among them.

A little negro boy lately applied for lodging, but with no money. The question was, whether to trust him; after some delay, one of the large boys, Mick, spoke up, "I say, Mr. TRACY, there's three cents to Jimmy's lodging!" Mr. T. thanked him; and the evening passed quietly, but when the time for settling came, just before bed-hour, "Mick" reported, "Mr. TRACY! I ain't agoin' to pay that nigger's lodgin'."

"Very well," said Mr. T., and then told him, of course, he could do as he chose with his money—but said he, "this little colored boy is a respectable, well-behaved boy, as much as you—and you have no right to speak about him in that way." "I have taken you in, a good many of you, when you were much worse off than he—some of you were ragged and dirty and hungry—and you hadn't any one to care for you, and I was a father to you—and now you will talk in this way at the boy, because his skin is not so white as your's."

One tall boy, who had been once a regular loafing, hard boy, was seen to wipe his eyes at this. Mick looked terribly ashamed. And, "Here's a cent, Mr. TRACY, for Jimmy!" came from one of the boys, and "Here's another!" and "Here's another," until the six were made out. "Ye'll have bad luck!" said the boys, pointing at Mick, as they went in to bed. "Ye will 'cause you didn't give nothin' to Jimmy's lodgin'."

Mr. TRACY says he lately had occasion to give something of a lecture to one of the sharpest boys, for cheating and "bluffing" one of the younger boys and strangers. "It's all wrong, Thomas! Did you ever hear the golden rule." No, Sir, I hav'n't." "Well, it's in the Bible, 'Do unto others as you would have others do unto you.' What do you think of that, Thomas?"

THOMAS thought of it a moment as a new revelation, and seemed staggered, but recovered with "*Spo'sse you're short, Sir, and could'nt!*"

It need not be said that all these various operations demand a considerable outlay of expense. We must have liberal and prompt support from the public, or the enterprise must be on every side contracted. The salaries of visitors and agents, the rent of rooms, and the travelling expenses of the children sent to a distance, amount already to a large sum. It is, in especial, a work of public and general benefit, in no way profitable to any one engaged in it, and there is, therefore, a greater claim to the public support. Who will do their part at the opening of this hard winter for the poor, that a year of Poverty be not a year also of Suffering and Crime. C. L. B.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

FRANCE.

THE CAPTURE OF SEBASTOPOL.

The American Club.

General Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 2, 1854.

The news is not official, but it is undoubtedly true. The guns at the Invalides are silent, but they are only waiting till assurance shall be made doubly sure. I leave you to picture to yourself the state of the Bourse this morning. It was the Pelion of confusion piled upon the Ossa of Bedlam. Such was the demand for Three-per-cents that the supply gave out! It was thought that the Minister of Finance might consent soon to issue a few more. The Emperor did as a Belgian paper had announced he would—he arrived in Paris just an hour after the glad tidings were made public, dashing clatteringly through the City as the hero of the victory. He was everywhere received with the most sympathetic marks of affection. The Opera Comique was illuminated, and three or four transparencies were hung out of the windows of the impulsive DUSAUTOY, the Imperial tailor. There is, beyond a doubt, the deepest satisfaction at the capture, but I must say there is no enthusiasm. The reason is evident—the fortress seems to have surrendered ignominiously, without dignity to itself and without glory to the conquerors. Sebastopol will become a slang term for a sell or a swindle. Try to hoax a man, and he will reply, Sebastopol! Offer a thing for more than it is worth, and you will be endeavoring to do the Sebastopol. Sebastopol is an ass; there isn't any such thing as Sebastopol. I heard a man say, too, this morning, that NICHOLAS was a humbug. Sebastopol and the Sea Serpent are the two grand impostures of the age. NICHOLAS is no better than old Pickwick. He has been mistaken for somebody else. He has reigned more than 25 years, and everybody knows that's against the law. He is the BARNUM of all the Russias. He is not a real BARNUM; he is a Bogus BARNUM; a Brummagem BARNUM. MENSCHIKOFF is an old woman, and GORTSCHAKOFF an old fool. Silistria was nothing but a mud-bank, and it held out for two months. Sebastopol, famous as SHAMSHAMAH, is rapid as SMOOKS. The word *coward* will evidently fall into disuse. There is an excellent term, in four syllables, that will take its place, and if pronounced Sewastopol, as the natives pronounce it, why so much the better. I shall speak seriously of this affair in my next. For the present, let us change the subject. I have something to say of the Cholera.

The Cardinal Vicar of Rome has discovered the cause of this scourge. The sins of the Romans have provoked the wrath of God. Means must therefore be taken to suspend the Divine displeasure. The Vicar, in consequence, has ordered that the finger of St. Peter, the arm of St. Roch, and the heart of St. Charles, be exhibited to visitors, they kindling the adoration of the faithful, and perhaps averting the epidemic! It is really astonishing, that the Catholic religion does not sink into disgrace and ignominy, overwhelmed by the folly and [illegible] ty of its impostures and charlatanism. Bastopol!

I believe I lately attributed to Mr. [illegible] line which belongs to *Juliet*. My SHAMSHAMAH was bought in France, and is not very trustworthy, evidently. However, to ascribe to the one what is due to the other, is only to confound the Siamese twins, and to mistake Eng for Chang. I am thankful the error was no greater, for I might have said it was *Dogberry*, while I was about it. How I should have excused that I hardly know, except by alleging that *Dogberry* was famous for the blunders he made, and that one more or less could, made but very little difference either way.

The American Club is sinking into disuse, almost into disrepute. The limpsy style in which it is managed is the prime cause of its downfall. The servants grow moustaches—a sure sign, in a servant, of having no controlling power above him. No servant, in a well kept house or establishment of any kind, ever wears a moustache. Its cultivation requires care and time, and as a domestic's care and time are sold to others, he of course cannot bestow them, unnecessarily, upon his own person. The servants of the Club, too, play chess in the retiring rooms; which is a great piece of presumption, as they neither pay initiation fee nor yearly tax. The London *Times* arrives there two hours later than at any other reading-room in town. The subscription to the *Globe* was discontinued last month. The American papers are never taken out of the wrappers by the servants; they are deposited in a pile upon the green baize table, and each person unwraps them for himself. The rooms are hardly ready to receive company before noon, and are therefore of little use to one who designs to read the papers at nine in the morning. As the American Club disappears in its own unworthiness, an English Club offers itself in lieu thereof. Its Committee has obtained the magnificent first story of the Marquis of HERTFORD's Petit Palais, built upon the site of the Chinese Baths. The Club is to be upon the plan of the Reform Club of London, and gentlemen of all nations are to be eligible as members. The terms are $40 entrance, and $30 fee a year. The hundred first members will pay no entrance fee; and any member paying $100 down, on entering, has paid all charges of every sort for five years. The nucleus of the Society will be composed by invitations issued by the projectors. After that, a vote of the members is necessary for admission; one black ball in six rejecting. The prospectus promises flatteringly, and as it is to be managed on the pound sterling principle—a better basis than the franc of France—I have confidence in its success. So much so, that I have handed in my resignation as member of the American Club, in order to become a candidate for membership in the British.

Directly under this club-room, occupying a portion of the entresol, is to reside Mr. FOWLER, American dentist, making the fourth of his profession from the United States established in Paris. The Palace will not be ready for occupancy under six weeks or two months. It is one of the most elegant buildings upon the boulevard.

What a magnificent pile will be the Tuileries and the new and old Louvre next year! They are all to be brought into harmony with each other—the ancient portion to be scraped till it matches the fresh cream-color of the modern addition. The Emperor is to reside in the Elysée this Winter, abandoning the Tuileries to an army of masons and regenerating artists. The Place du Carrousel, an immense square enclosed by the joined and consecutive palaces, is to be leveled, ornamented, and lighted by an elevated beacon in the centre. After the two palaces, come the gardens of the Tuileries, then the Place de la Concorde, then the Champs Elysées, then the Arch of Triumph, the Avenue of Neuilly and the Bois de Boulogne—forming a sequence like a Quint Major in piquet. The new Rue de Rivoli runs along by the side of it—the American Hotel promising to be its most remarkable edifice. The *Illustration* gives an engraving of the nocturnal labors here, illuminated by two electric bull's eyes. DICK TINTO.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

Reply to a Recent Communication in the Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It is known in all ages and climes, that whenever any movement, either good or bad, has been started, it has invariably found enemies and met with opposition. Thus it is with the present Native American movement. At first it was laughed at and ridiculed by editors and party politicians of all classes; but it soon began to show what great influence it had in the Municipal and State elections. Then it was spoken of with more reverence and less scorn. Political suckers, to enroll beneath its banners, were numerous; and even the press said less in opposition to its principles, at the same time endeavoring to work into the good graces of this new party. But it being composed of *men*, true to their country, and its great and glorious institutions, it refused to favor, with their smooth speeches, any of these hacks.

Then again, finding there was no berth for them or their *kin* in this party, they turned their numerous tongues on Americans and Americanism, and lauded the foreign population far, far above the Sons of '76, and with their wolfish natures, like second ARNOLDS', engendered the most bitter animosity against their own countrymen.

They discharged their volley of wrath upon the devoted heads of their enemies, with all the precision their unsteady aim could give; and cursing everything Protestant, gave their blessing and support to anti-liberal principles.

Knowing your paper to be *liberal* and independent, I have, with some hopes, addressed this to *you*. I see that a correspondent of your paper of this date, writes in bitter vituperation of the *Know-Nothing Grand Council*, affirming from his miserable spleen, this he is a member of that myst[illegible] ious body.

He has stated the proceedings of that body to *lie*. This person, whoever he be, is unworthy a passing remark, having violated his oath and obligation in divulging the secrets of that Convention, and should be viewed by every true man with disgust, and treated with the most abject scorn.

In all probability he is not a member of this order, and nothing more than some snuffing Jesuit, who is endeavouring to injure this great and glorious cause. But it is two well connected for any such contemptible tricksters (as this person surely is) to succeed. Americans know their duty and will do it, in spite of such vain reminiscences and malicious lies as are brought against them by disappointed political aspirants.

But I shall say no more of this trash, and begin upon the subject most deserving of attention.

Jesuits have been the bane of almost every nation on the habitable globe; and their hellish per[illegible] cution of everything in opposition to their [illegible] made them objects of fear and hatred. They [illegible] their cloak, the confessional, and [illegible] many of them (thus, [illegible] happy country!) have here plant[illegible] their cursed standard, to the trampling of religious liberty. Americans do not wish to deprive them of their liberty, provided they exercise it in a manner conformable with our established Constitution; but when they seek to mingle Church and State together, to the utter annihilation of Protestantism, then it is time we should be on our guard.

This country is over three-fourths Protestant; and seen here their crimes outnumber those of Americans, by several thousands each year, and are constantly on the increase. They build our jails and almshouses—and it is they that fill them. Pauperism has nearly disappeared in Europe; but here, within the past four years, it has increased to an alarming extent.

And these self-same pauper Jesuits are the very men some would have to rule over the descendants of those who fought, bled and died for our country's liberty. Are not Americans fully capable of governing themselves? If they are not, by all means let us charter vessels to bring over two or three millions more vagrants, to teach us how to make our laws and govern.

Even at the present period a foreigner can gain a better subsistence, and hold office before an American. I have seen *Americans*, honest men, with good recommendations, apply to our worthy Mayor, and other officers, for some petty office. I have seen them "turned away empty," and foreigners, rummies, gamblers and thieves, appointed to fill the same situations which Americans were incapable of holding.

It made my blood boil, and does now when I think of such gross outrages. Is it any wonder, then, that there should be an American party?

Our country, with its PIERCE and DOUGLAS, is fast becoming a black spot upon the earth; and soon, very soon, there will be nothing left but the charred remains of liberty to tell the world America has "fallen from her high estate," unless there is a change in the present gloomy aspect. I could write volumes on the subject, but I am afraid I have trespassed too much already.

Your obedient servant,
AN AMERICAN.

Still Another Letter from Hon. Greene C. Bronson.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1854.

DEAR SIR: I have your letter of the 10th instant, and am quite content that you should answer my letter of the 4th instant, either before or after the election to which you refer, as may best suit your convenience.

You intimate that my opinions on the Temperance question have been modified, and that the change has resulted from the desire to be elected Governor. You add, that the issue before the public is between "rum and murder" on the one hand, and "temperance and prosperity" on the other.

Now, Sir, it is well known to many persons, if not to yourself, that I do not desire to hold any public office. But if I did, it does not necessarily follow that I would abandon my principles to accomplish the object. If my opinions on the temperance question have been modified, it is no more than has happened to many others, yourself among the number. It is, I believe, but little more than a year since you became a convert to the policy of enacting the Maine law, and it is no great stretch of charity to suppose that other changes of opinion may have been as honest as your own.

But this is not all. If my opinions on the subject have, in fact, been modified, you can probably specify the particulars of the change, and I invite you to make the trial. It may turn out that you have no better authority for making the charge than the accusations of an unscrupulous press, or a resolution of the late rum meeting in Tammany Hall.

If you have stated the issue now before the public correctly, you may feel some self-complacency in your position. You are on the side of "Temperance and prosperity," while those who do not agree with you in opinion are on the side of "rum and murder." But you may be laboring under a small mistake. It is possible that those who do not think the Maine law the best measure that can be adopted are as little in favor of "rum and murder" as you are. And further, the other side of the issue also needs some amendment. If the men to whom you have committed the Temperance cause should carry out their political principles in action, their official oaths will be violated, and the Constitution of the United States will be disregarded. Perjury and treason must, therefore, be added to the "Temperance and prosperity" side of the issue. When the issue is fairly stated, you are welcome to your side of it, and I will abide by mine. Respectfully yours,
GREENE C. BRONSON.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, Esq., Ballston Centre, N. Y.

Letter from Senator Collamer.

DEAR SIR: I cheerfully put on paper my brief, but unqualified and explicit answer to your inquiries of me.

I am utterly opposed to the Nebraska repeal of the Missouri Compromise. I regard the repeal as a faithless breach of plighted public faith, and that it absolves the Free States from an obligation to any of the Compromises ever made on the subject of Slavery since the adoption of the Constitution.

I was ever opposed to any Compromise by which Free Territory should be opened to Slavery, and I always so voted and insisted; particularly in a speech in the House of Representatives, in July, 1848. (It may be found in the *Congressional Globe*.) I retained and expressed the same views in the Cabinet in 1849 and 1850.

I regard the Fugitive Slave law (part of that Compromise) as inconsistent with the rights and safety of our free people, and its course of summary proceeding a violation of the usual and proper course of judicial proceeding, and that unless essentially modified by allowing a Jury trial in the place of arrest, it should be immediately and unconditionally repealed.

Respectfully yours, J. COLLAMER.

CHARLES LINMAN, Esq.

Hon. Elijah Ford and the Know-Nothings.

From the Buffalo Courier.

The NEW-YORK TIMES, a day or two after the Know-Nothing Convention was held, published what purported to be a report of the proceedings of the Convention, including a statement relative to the ballot for Lieutenant Governor. By that report Mr. SEYMOUR, of this city, was made to say that Mr. FORD, the National Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was one of the earliest members of the Order in Buffalo. We are informed that Mr. SEYMOUR unequivocally denies having made any such statement; and we are also informed, on authority that cannot be doubted, that Mr. Ford is not a member of the Order.

The Bath Slave Case—The Fugitive Rescued by Women.

The Edgartown *Vineyard Gazette* gives the following detailed account of the circumstances of the escape at Holmes' Hole of the slave secreted on board the bark *Franklin*, bound from Jacksonville, Fla., to Bath, Me.

"After the escape of the slave from the *Franklin*, he landed on West Chop, and remained concealed for several days. On the 10th inst., a warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff LAMBERT, of Chilmark, for his arrest, on a charge of larceny, the offence alleged being the stealing of a boat from the *Franklin*. With this warrant in in his pocket, Sheriff LAMBERT proceeded in search for the slave. He went to Gay Head, but did not enter the swamp; indeed, he did not know, not having been informed, at least, positively, that the slave was there. He, however, searched in vain for the fugitive during the day, and in night same so, proceeded to his home. Just previous to, or at the very moment when the warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff LAMBERT, two women emerged from the lovely village of Holmes' Hole, and after tarrying a moment in the interim were furnished with a vehicle, into which they entered taking with them some food, a trunk of dress, bonnet, &c. *They had heard of the slave*, and were determined to save him from capture, if possible. After entering the vehicle, they drove with all speed to the swamp at Gay Head. On arriving there they endeavored in vain to persuade a man to enter the swamp and inform the slave that some friends were outside ready to convey him to a place of safety. The women, knowing there was not a moment's time to lose, then boldly entered the swamp; all marshy and wet, and overgrown with briars and thorns as it was; and after a short search found the slave, who endeavored to escape from them; but after being furnished with food, and learning that the heroic women were his friends, ready to assist in his escape from the officer of the law, he conferred with them. The woman's dress and bonnet were soon placed upon him, when they emerged from the swamp, and jumping into the wagon, drove direct to Menemsha Bite, and entered a boat, with a good pilot on board, which the same wagon had engaged to meet them at that place, before leaving Holmes' Hole. After the arrival of the boat at New-Bedford, the women took the slave to the residence of an abolitionist, and arrangements were made by him which resulted in the forwarding of the slave to Canada."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Stealing watches and pocketing of the Gold-Dust.

A Belgian, whose name brings to mind that of which M. DUMOUZIER was the victim sometime ago, has just been discovered. It appears that about a fortnight since a watchmaker, residing at Geneva, named WAHL, who came every year to Paris to take orders from the trade on the sample watches he brought with him, arrived at a hotel in the Rue des Grands Augustins. His stock of sample watches was always packed in a small box, which he constantly carried with him. On Monday morning last he left his hotel to call on his customers, but the master of the house finding that he did not return as usual in the evening, became uneasy, and on the following morning informed the Commissary of Police, who immediately instituted inquiries for the purpose of finding a trace of the missing watchmaker. On Tuesday night a police patrol, while going through a small street near the Hotel-Dieu, found on the ground a heavy stick with a large knob at the end, which was stained with blood, and near it the identical box carried by the watchmaker. It was afterwards discovered that on the evening of Tuesday two men went to the baggage warehouse of the Lyons Railway, and deposited a large deal box, stating that they were going by a train in the morning, and would come in due time to have the box duly registered. They, however, never returned. On Tuesday morning an unpleasant smell from the box in question excited the attention of the *employés*, who informed their superior of it, and by his order the box was opened, and to their horror they discovered the body of a man in an advanced state of decomposition, which was soon after recognized by the hotel keeper as that of the unfortunate watchmaker. From an examination of the body it appeared that his death had been occasioned by a heavy blow on the head, by which the skull was fractured. The body was conveyed to the Morgue. The police immediately commenced new inquiries and investigations with a view to the discovery of the author or authors of the murder. They learned from the employés at the railway office that the men who deposited the case were well dressed, and expressed themselves like educated persons. From other information obtained, suspicion fell on two persons, one a young man 20 years of age, a journeyman watchmaker, named D——, who is known to have had business relations with M. WAHL. He resides in the Rue du Petit Pont, but was absent when the police inquired after him. The other is a commercial traveler, named C——, who lives in a furnished hotel in the Rue St. Honoré, but he too was absent. The police have since arrested both of them. On being taken to the Prefecture and examined, D—— admitted that he had received four watches *en dépôt* from M. WAHL, and that he owed him from 600f. to 700f., but said that he had not seen him for a fortnight. Three of the watches in question have been pawned at the Mont de Piété, and the other he had in his pocket. He maintained that he had nothing whatever to do with the crime imputed to him. C—— made a similar assertion, but some details which he entered into would lead to a different conclusion. He declared that on Monday last he went to the residence of D——, who was a friend of his, and on entering found him engaged in nailing up a box, which he said contained a mattress and some women's clothes, which he intended to send off by the Lyons Railway. At the request of D——, he went out and called a hackney coach, and, after putting the box on the top of it, he and his friend got in, and ordered the coachman to drive to the Lyons railway station, where they deposited the box. The same coach afterwards conveyed them to a public hall in the neighborhood of the Luxembourg, where they passed the rest of the evening. He persisted in maintaining his entire ignorance of the contents of the box. The packing case maker who made the box has been found. He states that it was ordered by both prisoners on Monday last to be ready by 5 o'clock, at which hour they came together to take it away, and waited at a neighboring *café* until it was finished. One of his workmen afterwards carried it to the residence of D——, and C—— walked off in another direction. At a second interrogatory which D—— underwent, he was asked whether he still persisted in his former declaration, and after some little hesitation he said: "I see what you wish to come to; you consider me guilty, but I am not so much so as you think. This is what took place. On Monday last I met an individual with whom I have been acquainted about three weeks, but without knowing either his name or his residence. He asked me to let him have the key of my room to put the box there, and to have it carried to the railway, to which I consented. It was the person who killed WAHL, and he gave me 250f. to help him in getting rid of the body. This is the exact truth of the matter." These men are, of course, still in custody.

A medical examination of the body of M. WAHL was made on Saturday, at the Morgue. It having become known that this operation was to be proceeded to, and that the two supposed murderers would be present at it, a vast crowd assembled near the Morgue at an early hour, and after a while it became so dense that a number of sergens-de-ville and a detachment of the Garde de Paris had to be employed to keep the passage clear. At midday the examining magistrates charged with the affair arrived, and they were followed by the two accused, D—— and C——, in the custody of a strong force of police officers. These men were separately confronted with the body. D—— admitted without hesitation that he recognized the deceased; but he calmly remarked that he had not placed the body in the box in the midst of straw, as it then appeared. He was told that it had been found necessary, on account of putrefaction having commenced in the body, to remove the woolen clothes and articles of clothing in which it had been wrapped up. D—— then said that, the box being too large, he had been obliged to employ those things to prevent the body from rolling about. The things found in the box were presented to him, and he said, "Yes; they are what I used. I recognize them." C——, the other accused, calmly declared that he did not know the deceased, and that he had assisted D—— to convey the box in a cab to the railway station, without knowing what it contained. "I was without work," he said, "and as I was lounging about I met D—— by chance, in the Rue St. Jacques. He was going to a packing-case maker to order a box, and I accompanied him. The next morning, on his invitation, I went to his lodgings, to assist him in conveying the box to the railway. It contained, he told me, different articles for his mother." From the examination of the body made by Dr. BOIS DE LOURY, it appeared that the deceased had received five wounds, of which two only, fractures of the skull, were mortal. From the investigation already made by the Police, it appears that D——, whose occupation was to sell watches and jewelry, had known the victim several years. About a month ago, he wrote to him in Switzerland, to come to Paris with a good collection of watches, as he was able to sell them on advantageous terms. On Monday evening last WAHL, full of confidence, went to D——'s lodgings, carrying with him watches of the value of about 3,000 francs. He seated himself near a table. After awhile D—— rose, under the pretext of fetching a bottle of wine, but seized a club and committed the murder. This club, as already stated, has been found. After depositing the body of his victim at the railway station, the assassin pledged part of the watches of deceased at different pawnbroking shops; and on Thursday evening he went to the public ball at the Closerie des Lilas, where he spent his money freely, and was very gay. Yesterday the victim was buried in the cemetery at Montmartre. Upwards of 2,000 persons followed the body from the Morgue.

The Infant Nursery in Portugal-Street.

Close by Ship-yard, in Portugal-street, there is a nursery for infants. Here parents, who are obliged to work during the day, can leave their children, on payment of a small sum. They are well cared for, in a clean and well-ventilated place, lodged in snug little beds, and supplied with playthings, and that best of instruction for early years, kind and pleasant words. It is painful to witness the bleached countenances of the most healthy of these little ones. Almost every visitor who has come here from airy neighborhoods has noticed this, of course. These of sufficient intelligence *who may visit this nursery, and see when the leaves* are changed of tint, have white they are, and how black a tint is below the *eyes*, will scarcely doubt the necessity of stringent measures of sanitary inspection and improvement. The number of children varies from 20 to 30 at a time, and milk and puddings are found them by the benevolent originator. We know nothing of this gentleman, but he has our heartiest applause; and we hope the wealthy good will aid his excellent institution. Children are brought from Lambeth, Sandstown, and other distant localities, and the advantages afforded appear to be thoroughly appreciated by the parents. We have traced a few of them to their homes. Poor babes! alas for the future! No wonder they are pale. Plant a potato in a dark cellar, and see the result.—*The Builder.*

Science and Art.

The Abbé MOIGNO describes a mode of *Preserving Milk*, by which he had kept the article sweet for six months at a time. He does not tell us first *how to get the pure article*, but once obtained, this is his plan:

The vessels used were cylindrical iron bottles, each fitted with a leaden tube at the top. The bottle and tube having been filled to the boiling point with milk so as to exclude the atmospheric air, the tube was plunged a little below the top, so as to allow it to remain in a state of ebullition for a short time, and the bottle and tube then closed by the tube remained being quickly fused of itself, and consequently being certain could possibly access. Of the plans previously adopted, it had always been found impossible to succeed, a little air, so that it was necessary to expose it to a high temperature, in order that the oxygen in that bubble might be absorbed by the organic substance."

Mr. BAKEWELL, of England, lately made a statement on *Telegraphic Communication between England and America*. He maintained that a telegraphic communication between the two countries, with a single line, was feasible, at a comparatively small expense. Instead of the submarine wire as at present used, he would have an iron wire double the thickness, and protected by gutta percha. He thought a single line would cost $500 per mile, which, at 2,000 miles, amounted to £200,000. The cost of laying down he estimated at £200,000, making the entire cost £100,000. He concluded by expressing his confident opinion that the project would shortly be carried out.

Professor PHILLIPS, of England, in the course of some remarks lately on *the Lunar Mountains*, observed that daily experience showed that the more their telescopic power was increased the less circular appeared the lunar craters, and the less smooth the surface of the moon. All was sharp and irritated—a perfect representation of its past history. On the much mooted question as to there being traces of the action of water on the surface of the moon as now presented to us, the professor said that at one time he believed that there was no trace of water to be seen, but he confessed that more recent observations, particularly those made with Lord ROSSE's telescope, shook his belief in that opinion.

Mr. J. B. TOWSON, Secretary of the Liverpool Marine Board, read a paper on the adjustment of the aids of science in connection with the compasses of iron ships, in course of a which he said the merchants and shipowners of Liverpool believed that the compasses of iron vessels, if aided by all the appliances which science at present affords—if adjusted and managed by the most talented individuals which it was in the power of the shipowners to engage, were unworthy of confidence.

Some of the MSS. of ARAGO, containing [illegible] pages of writing, of which [illegible] are by his own hand, have lately been presented to the French Academy of Sciences. They contain observations upon magnetism, and the results of 32,000 experiments in that science. A Committee has been appointed to examine these papers, with a view to their publication in the *Memoirs* of the Academy.

The third portion of the wire connecting the Island of Sardinia with the main land of Africa has now been laid down in the sea-bed. The telegraphic system of the State of Sardinia is now almost complete—so that even its remote villages and watering-places are connected with the great European system of lightning signals.

Mr. BUCHTON recommends Cyanide of Potassium for the *Killing of Insects* for the Cabinet. Twenty or thirty grains of this acid, placed in a glass jar fitted for the purpose with a brass cover, gives out a gas sufficient to kill them in a very short time.

The Paris Academy has announced as the subject of its yearly prize for 1856, "The Origin of the Phœnician Alphabet." The prize is 2,000 francs.

A lump of crystalized sugar, exposed to the sun's rays, shows the same brilliant hues, if immediately afterwards placed in the dark, as a diamond.

Obituary Notice.

DR. THADDEUS MATHER, father of JOHN C. MATHER, Esq., of this City, died on the 8th inst. at Binghamton, in the 76th year of his age. The *Republican* of that place accompanies the announcement with the following biographical sketch:

"DR. MATHER was born in Windsor, Conn., March, 1778, and was the youngest son of ELIHU MATHER. At at early age he was deprived of both his parents, and was subsequently adopted as a member of the family of Judge BISSELL, with whom he remained, until he was 16 years of age, when he commenced a course of studies preparatory to entering upon the duties of his profession. He was an apt scholar and severe student, and obtained a thorough education, mainly through his own exertions. He commenced the practice of medicine in Chenango County, N. Y., but soon after removed to Deposit, Delaware County, where he remained some thirty years of his life, (and until some 12 years since, when he removed to this village,) pursuing the arduous duties of his profession, extending over a wide field of labor, with untiring industry, and abundant success. And it is but justice to the deceased, to say, that his skill and genius were alike recognized and acknowledged by his professional brethren, with whom he came in contact, and the community upon whom his labors were bestowed. He has been for many years an active and efficient member and elder of the Presbyterian Church. At an early day he became an ardent friend of the temperance cause. In 1828 he delivered several able and powerful addresses upon the subject, taking strong ground in favor of total abstinence. At that time the popular sentiment, even among many professed friends of temperance, was adverse to what was then considered these extreme views upon the question; his efforts, and those who acted with him, served to arouse public attention to this great and growing evil, and he lived to see his views adopted by large numbers, if not a majority of the people of the State. Though he had labored long and gratuitously in this cause, he was not less a friend to other and kindred enterprises, having for their object the amelioration of the condition of his fellow men. Possessing an intellect of a high order, and a mind well stored with useful knowledge, he was well qualified to impart information to others. Indeed, few men have enjoyed more extensive or varied reading, or understood better what they read, then Dr. MATHER. His book has been his constant companion, especially for the past ten or twelve years of his life, when enjoying comparative retirement from the labors of his profession.

He was a man of great firmness, and decision of character. When satisfied that he was in the right upon any question of the day, he was not to be driven from his position by any considerations of expediency, or regard for the popular will. He never entertained opinions upon any subject that he was not competent to maintain with arguments, plausible, if not convincing. On some subjects, his best friends felt compelled to differ with him, and yet all respected the sincerity of his motives, if they were not convinced by his reasoning. His integrity no person ever questioned. In fine, he lived and died a Christian, respected and honored by his fellow-men. Let his memory be held in grateful remembrance, and his example not be lost upon those who survive him.

The Loss of the Arctic.

We learn that Dr. FRANCIS WILLIAMS, of Yonkers, a brother of Mr. RICHARD S. WILLIAMS, of Natchez, (one of the passengers on the ill-fated *Arctic*,) had yesterday an interview with Capt. LUCE, at his own residence, and that Capt. LUCE stated he was introduced to Mr. WILLIAMS shortly after leaving Liverpool; that he became well acquainted with him, and was greatly interested in him; that Mr. WILLIAMS shook hands with him, and bade him farewell on the deck of the steamer; that he was extremely calm and collected, and entirely ready to meet his probable fate. The Captain further stated, that the wife of Mr. WILLIAMS and her sister (Mrs. GEO. S. HOWLAND, of Brooklyn,) and her eldest son (AUGUSTUS GRAHAM HOWLAND,) he was not so well acquainted with, and does not remember seeing them on deck; neither did he remember seeing Mr. C. ST. JOHN, Jr., with Mr. WILLIAMS's party (five in all.)

Captain LUCE thinks it not improbable that Mr. W. was separated from his wife, sister and nephew, as the ship went down, and that he may have clung, as the Captain himself did, to some floating spar of the ship, and afterwards been rescued by some vessel. This interview with Captain LUCE, Dr. WILLIAMS had at an early hour yesterday morning, and it was necessarily a brief one. The Captain was greatly prostrated by fatigue and exhaustion, and it was quite doubtful whether he would visit the City before Wednesday (to-day,) and then his time would be engrossed chiefly with Mr. COLLINS.

RICHARD S. WILLIAMS was the son of the late Rev. SAMUEL P. WILLIAMS, a distinguished clergyman of Newburyport, Mass., who died twenty-seven years ago, since when the circle of the surviving family has remained unbroken till the occurrence of this disaster.—*Journal of Commerce.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A man was instantly killed yesterday afternoon, between here and Suspension Bridge. He was employed on the Central Railroad. After stepping a load over the river bank, and the train had commenced backing down, he started to reach his place on the rear car, running on the Canandaigua track. A train on that track was backing down at the time; the engineer observing the man on the track, gave the usual signal; not being heeded, he reversed the operation of the engine, signaled to put down the brakes, but too late. The train passed over the man, mutilating him in a most horrid manner.—(*Niagara Falls Gazette*, Oct. 17.)

THE POTATO CROP.—The potato crop has been gathered in throughout Montgomery and Bucks Counties, and has been a full average one, notwithstanding the recent severe drought. The corn is also a much better crop than was anticipated it would be a month ago.—*Phil. Penny-Inquirer.*

☞ Depredations to the amount of $12,000 have been committed in the Augusta post-office by a negro, who has confessed the crime, and restored most of the money.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE SCHUYLER FRAUD.

Opinion of Judge Bronson.

My opinion has been asked upon several questions arising out of the frauds committed by ROBERT SCHUYLER, while acting as the transfer agent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company.

The Company was incorporated by the general Assembly of the State of Connecticut in 18[illegible], with the usual powers for constructing a railroad. The second section of the charter is in these words: That the Capital Stock of said Company shall be two millions of dollars, with the privilege of increasing the same to three millions of dollars, and to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; which shares shall be deemed personal property, and be transferred in such manner, and at such places, as the by-laws of said Company shall direct. The seventh section gives the directors full power to make and prescribe by-laws, rules and regulations "touching the disposition and management of the stock, property, estate and effects of said Company." Under this power the Directors established a Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, appointed SCHUYLER, the President of the Company, Transfer Agent, furnished him with transfer books, blank certificates, and powers of Attorney to transfer Stock—and authorized him to sign and issue the certificates. The certificates were signed by SCHUYLER, as "Transfer Agent," and by him alone, and stated that A. B. was entitled to so many shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, transferable on the books of the Company, at its office in the City of New-York, by the said A. B., or his Attorney, on surrender of the certificate. A blank power of Attorney, to transfer the Stock, was subjoined to each certificate.

After faithfully conducting the Agency for several years, during which period a great number of certificates were issued, SCHUYLER commenced the fraudulent issue of certificates, in the usual form, but without the surrender of the old ones, and continued in that course until the over-issue amounted to nearly two millions of dollars. Many of these certificates were issued to his firm of R. & G. L. SCHUYLER, and subsequently passed into the hands of third persons, either as purchasers for a valuable consideration paid at the time, or by way of hypothecation in security for moneys loaned. Some of the purchasers and pledgees who had powers of attorney to transfer, have surrendered the certificates which they received, and obtained new ones in their own names on making the usual transfer on the books of the Company, and others still hold the original papers.

The question now is, whether the loss resulting from the misconduct of SCHUYLER shall fall upon the Company whose agent he was, or shall be borne by the holders of the certificates. In the consideration of that question, I shall assume that the present holders of the certificates purchased or received them in the usual course of such transactions, and without any notice that the agent had acted or was acting improperly.

SCHUYLER was the general agent of the Company, for keeping transfer books and issuing certificates of stock in the City of New-York. In that business his powers were as ample as those of the Directors themselves. During the period of nine months within which the fraudulent issues were made, there were many proper transfers of stock at that agency, and a large number of certificates were issued by SCHUYLER, the validity of which has not been, and cannot be questioned. Though he sometimes acted dishonestly, he was all the while acting within the scope of his authority, or, in other words, in the business which he was commissioned to transact; and the persons into whose hands the certificates passed, took them in the usual course of such affairs, and without any means of distinguishing between the certificates which were properly, and those which were improperly issued. In such cases the general rule of law is, that the agent binds his principal so far as third persons are concerned, and the loss resulting from his misconduct falls upon those who employed him and trusted in his fidelity, and not upon innocent third parties who bestowed no such confidence.

It is true that SCHUYLER had no commission to do a wrong; but it is also true that the Company entrusted him with the transaction of business in which he might act improperly, and virtually said to all that he was a person with whom they might safely deal in that matter. No question of this kind ever arises between the principal and third parties, except where the agent has acted improperly, and yet if he kept within the line of his employment, the principal is bound by his acts.

It cannot be denied that a general agent binds his principal when acting within the scope of his authority, though he violates his instructions. But it is said that the agency of SCHUYLER only extended to the transfer of old shares, and not to the creation of new ones; and therefore in making the over-issue he was acting outside of his powers. The whole force of this argument depends upon the form of stating the question; and I think it will be found on careful examination, that it amounts to nothing more than saying, that the agent had no conventional authority to do a wrong. He was commissioned to keep books for the transfer of stock, and to issue certificates of ownership. That was the business which was entrusted to his care. His commission covered the whole subject, and third persons had the right to presume, that all he did in that line of business was rightfully done. It is true that he was not commissioned to create new shares, nor to do any other wrong; but it is equally true, that he was invested with powers which enabled him to do wrong, while apparently acting in the line of his employment. If as transfer agent, he had issued a promissory note in the name of the Company, he would have stepped entirely beyond his powers, and would have bound no one but himself; but when he issued a certificate of stock, he did the very thing which the Company authorized him to do, and although some were issued improperly, still as he was acting in the line of his employment, the principal must bear the burden of his misconduct.

A few examples will aid in illustrating the subject. If the Teller of a Bank, having authority to certify checks, goes beyond the understood limit, and certifies checks to an amount which exceeds the sum which the drawer has on deposit, the Bank cannot repudiate the acts of the agent, and say to a bona fide holder, we will pay some of the checks and not the others. And this is so whether the agent acted negligently or fraudulently, because he was acting in the business committed to his charge. Again: where a Bank is authorized to issue bills, or receive deposits to a limited amount, and the officers transcend the limit, it cannot be doubted that the Bank in both cases is bound by the acts of its agents. It cannot reject the bills which were issued after the limit had been reached, nor withhold the excess of deposits. And this doctrine must, I think, hold good where the officers of a Trust Company receive trust funds after the limit prescribed by the Legislature has been reached, and where the agents of a corporation, having authority to issue bonds, go beyond the proper limit. So too, if the owner of a ship or canal-boat limits the master in relation to the amount of freight which he may carry, and the agent transcends the limit, it is quite clear that the owner of the ship or boat must answer for the loss of the goods which were improperly received, as well for those which were within the limit, because in both cases the agent was acting in the line of his employment, and third persons had no means of knowing he acted improperly in one instance more than in the other. These are parallel cases to the one in hand, and all are governed by the same principle. It is the only rule under which the affairs of this commercial and trading community can be successfully conducted. Agency in one form or another enters into a large share—probably more than one-half in value—of all the business transactions in the State, and these transactions must come to an end if third persons, while dealing with the agent in the business committed to his charge, must ascertain at their peril whether he is not acting fraudulently or transcending the limit to which he might properly go.

Although these certificates are not negotiable in precisely the same way as bills of exchange and promissory notes, there can hardly be said to be any substantial difference between the two classes of cases. On a sale of stock the holder usually signs a blank power of attorney to transfer, and delivers it with the certificate; and the papers then pass from hand to hand by mere delivery, until some purchaser thinks proper to fill up the power, surrender the certificate and receive a new one in his own name. These blank powers are sometimes printed on the back of the certificate, and sometimes—as was the case here—are subjoined to it on the same piece of paper. There was nothing on the face of the papers to induce a doubt that the purchaser would acquire a good title, nor to put him upon inquiry on the subject; and if the certificates are held to be void on account of a latent defect, no one will hereafter feel safe in purchasing this description of property until a transfer has actually been made and a new certificate has been issued in the buyer's name. Indeed, he will not be safe even then, for the Directors of this Company claim the right to trace back a certificate through several transfers, and to repudiate the whole if they find a defect in either of the several transactions. If this may be done here, it may be done in other cases. This will lead to endless litigation between those through whose hands the stock has passed, and no one will run the hazard of investing his funds in this description of property.

Those who hold that the Company may repudiate what are called the spurious certificates, rely mainly upon the assumption that by the over-issue, the capital stock of the Company was increased beyond the three millions of dollars authorized by the charter; and it is said that neither SCHUYLER nor the Directors could bind the Company when acting beyond that limit. To this there are, I think, one or two very satisfactory answers.

In the first place, the argument is based on an erroneous assumption. The capital stock and the certificates of ownership are very different things. The capital stock is the fund which the Company has gathered for the purpose of constructing and operating the road. The certificates are only the legal evidence of an interest in the fund. The over-issue of certificates, if held to be valid, did not increase the fund or capital stock a single farthing. It remained in amount precisely what it was before. The only effect of the over-issue was to diminish the value of the shares. The addition of twenty thousand to the original issue of thirty thousand shares, reduced the intrinsic value of each share to three-fifths of what it was before, but it added nothing to the capital stock. In my judgment, this disposes of the whole argument based on a supposed increase of the capital stock of the Company.

But there is something more. If the directors, or any other general agent of the Company, had issued certificates and received the money to the extent of five millions, and had thus actually increased the capital stock beyond the limit in the charter, I am not prepared to admit that the Company could discriminate between the different stockholders, and say to one, your certificate is good, because you got it yesterday when we were within the limit; and to another, your certificate is void, because you got it to-day when the limit had been passed. I am strongly inclined to the opinion that all of the stockholders would stand upon the same footing. What has already been said on another branch of the case, and the examples which were there mentioned, are equally applicable here, and need not be repeated.

The fact that the Company might be called to an account by the State for exceeding the limit mentioned in the charter, would not render the transaction void as between the Company and innocent third persons, who parted with their money while the directors or other agents were apparently acting in the line of their employment.

But however the case might stand if there had actually been an excess of capital stock, the argument under consideration is fully answered by the fact that there has been no such excess. Too many certificates have been issued; but instead of increasing the capital, the only effect has been to diminish the value of each share.

The provision in the charter that the capital stock should be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, was not inserted for the purpose of limiting the capital, for the amount of that had already been specified. The nominal value of the shares was only mentioned as a matter of convenience to the Company, and not as one in which the State had any interest. It might well have been left to the Directors to divide the specified capital into as many shares as they pleased. Whether the nominal value of the shares was either more or less, would neither increase nor diminish the substantial powers or privileges of the Company; and if fifty thousand shares, of the nominal value of one hundred dollars each, have been issued, no injury has been done to the State of Connecticut, and I do not think it any ground of forfeiture as to the whole or any part of the franchise. If the capital stock had been increased, the State might have called the act in question; but there has been no increase. We are thus brought to consider the question as one between the Company and its members, and no one else; and I do not think the Company can reject any portion of the shares on the ground that by issuing too many the intrinsic value of each has been diminished. It is true that the first stockholders will suffer damage, but that is no more than may happen in any Company, where trust is reposed in an agent who proves unfaithful.

This does not come within the class of cases where a corporation has acted outside of its chartered powers, as where an insurance company issues circulating notes, or a bank issues policies of insurance. Nor does it come within the class of cases where a corporation does a forbidden act, or one which is contrary to the policy of the law, as where a bank issues post notes. In all such cases third persons deal with the corporation at their peril, for they see upon the face of the transaction that it is unauthorized, and consequently void. But it is not so here. Keeping transfer books and issuing certificates, whether done by the directors or any other agent of the Company, were authorized acts; they were lawful in their nature, and third persons dealing with the Company or its agents in that business, might well presume that the act was rightfully done.

What has been said may be applied to the different classes of persons who hold what are called spurious certificates, as follows:

1. Those who have, in the usual way, obtained certificates in their own names, are stockholders in the Company, and entitled to be treated as such for all purposes. In this class I include those who have obtained certificates since, as well as those who obtained them at the time of the purchase or hypothecation.

2. Those who have not yet obtained certificates in their own names, may do so on surrendering the certificates which they hold, with the power to transfer, and having the transfers made upon the books of the Company; and will, therefore, become stockholders, with all the rights resulting from that relation.

Should the Company, on a proper application, refuse to allow the transfers to be made and to issue new certificates, the holders can maintain actions against the Company to recover the value of the stock.

I am fully of opinion that the Company is answerable in some form for the acts of SCHUYLER; and, if it can be shown that there is a more appropriate remedy than the one which has been mentioned, it will not diminish the force of what has been said on the main question.

GREENE C. BRONSON.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 28, 1854.

TRIALS FOR MURDER.

Trial of John Corcoran for the Murder of Michael Coyne.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

The Court opened this morning at 10 o'clock precisely, and proceeded to empanel a jury in the above case. The prisoner is a respectable looking person, a native of Ireland, and apparently not more than 22 or 23 years of age.

The murder with which he is charged was perpetrated with a capstan bar on board the steamer Kennebec, on the 30th of July last. He pleaded that the act was done in self-defence.

The following gentlemen were sworn as a jury: *David C. Sampson, John Cunningham, Edward Girard, Jr., Thomas Lloyd, Peter Hart, Joseph W. Cowles, Oscar Purdy, Francis W. Leask, Robt. M. Wilson, Walter L. Childs, Edward Dunn, Erastus H. Munson.*

The District Attorney briefly stated the facts against the prisoner as they appear in the subjoined evidence, and called on

Patrick Fallon, who testified that he saw Nicholas Dunn and Michael Coyne on the night of the 30th of July last, at the foot of Cedar-street; they were quarreling, and witness went up to Coyne to take him away; he told me (witness) to go about my business; the next thing I heard of them was that they were fighting on board the steamer Kennebec; I went on board to take away Coyne and keep him from fighting with Dunn; after taking him out I wanted to bring him home; Dunn came out of the boat and said he wanted Coyne to fight him; I let them fight; I saw Corcoran, the prisoner, come out in his shirt without either shoe, stocking, or cap; he struck Coyne twice on the head with a capstan bar; I ran up to him and addressing him by name said, "John Corcoran, do you want to kill the man?" "Yes, you son of a b——h," said he, "and you, too," and with that he struck me with the bar across the side of the head; he made to strike me a second time, but I caught the blow on my arm, which was powerless for three hours after; the first blow he gave Coyne was across the forehead, the second over his head; his eyes were driven out of his head as large as two eggs; the prisoner had the round end of the bar in his hand and struck with the square end; Coyne did not fall until he received the second blow; I was afraid of my own life when I saw that, and went away on the wharf towards home; I began to cry with the pain of my arm and got it tied up by a watchman; I remained on board the Kennebec for fifteen minutes after that; I saw Coyne again that night; I returned to the boat between 6 and 7 o'clock next morning; Coyne was lying on the bare boards underneath the shed.

Corcoran came up and asked me if that was the man who was beaten last night; I said I thought he ought to know that better than I, as he would be taken up for it shortly; Coyne was lying about twenty yards from where he was struck on the night before; I brought him home to his boarding-house, and a doctor being sent for he was taken to the Hospital; I saw him removed in a covered car and saw his body in the dead-room in the Hospital after his decease.

To Mr. Phillips—I met Coyne for the first time on the 30th of July, about 10 or 11 o'clock; Dunn was with him but nobody else that I knew; I was not with Coyne and two other men at the dock when I first saw Nicholas Dunn; I did not ask Dunn to treat me, but I cannot say what Coyne did; I did not hear Dunn tell him that he had no money; I did not see Coyne put his arm round Dunn's neck; I did not see Coyne put his hand in Dunn's pocket; none of us shoved Dunn down on the deck, nor told him to go on board; I heard the cry of murder on the corner of the dock, but I do not know from whom I heard it; it was before I saw Corcoran that I heard this cry; Dunn was not dragged from the steamer to the gang-plank, and tried to be thrown overboard; I saw Mr. Brown about 15 minutes after the affray was all over; I can't say that I saw Mat Wilson there; I don't know a man named Dick May on board the Kennebec; I had not drunk that night more than once or twice; I was neither sober nor drunk, half and half; Coyne and Dunn were both so drunk that they could not stand up; I saw neither fall till they got into gripes; I lived at No. 8 Washington-street at that time; I was working there in a store, employed from day to day; I cannot say how long the fight continued; it may have been about three-quarters of an hour; I think it was about 12 o'clock when I got home; I saw nobody in any boarding-house that night but my brother and sister; I swear I did not sleep on board the Kennebec that night; that is as true as anything else I have sworn to; I have lived in this City only since last February, but I have been in this country nearly two years; I can neither read nor write; I was never examined as a witness before being examined by the Coroner who held the inquest on Coyne; I knew the prisoner Corcoran before that night; I had been employed to work by the mate of the Kennebec, on board which Corcoran was a wheelman; the prisoner was not drunk that night, nor have I ever seen him drunk.

To the District Attorney—I boarded with my brother, Michael Fallow; he is now in Court, and my sister, I believe, is at home.

To Mr. Phillips—John Cramer was the watchman on board the boat who bound up my arm.

Michael Monahan sworn; I am between 18 and 19 years of age; I know Michael Coyne slightly; I never saw Corcoran till I saw him in the City Prison; when the accident occurred I was down at the dock, and saw Nicholas Dunn and Michael Coyne arguing together; I did not see the last witness, Fallon, at that time, but he came up afterwards, and I saw them all go down towards the wharf; Dunn said he wanted to fight Coyne; they clinched and fell; then they went on board, and I saw two men take Coyne out on the dock; I saw a man in his shirt run across the dock with a capstan bar; I ran away when I saw that; the person carrying the bar did not run but went at a fast walk; he had the bar in one hand in the middle; I saw Coyne about an hour after lying on his back under the shed; I saw him again in the morning between 5 and 6 o'clock; I stopped all night with the watchman in the shed; I did not see Corcoran after that; when I last saw the man in his shirt he was coming across the dock, and Coyne was standing on the dock; the witness, Fallon, another person named John Bell; the watchman and I were standing near Coyne.

To Mr. Phillips; I had only been two weeks in this City at that time; I have not worked since the 20th of last July; I have been in prison since the 2d of August last; I had some acquaintance with Patrick Fallon; I saw him at the corner of Cedar-street, but did not speak to him till after the fight; John Bell, a witness in this case, has not been kept in prison with me; Fallon has, but have never talked anything of consequence about this case; I do not know who the man is whom I saw in his shirt, with the capstan bar in his hand.

John Bell sworn—I was a boatman on the 30th July last, and while I was talking to the watchman, John Adams, I saw two men come down the dock, both apparently drunk; I saw a man come from off the steamboat, dressed only in his shirt, and with a wooden bar in his hand. Coyne was doing nothing when this man came out; he seemed anxious to fight Dunn longer, but at this time Dunn was on the steamboat; whenever I saw the man come with the stick, the watchman and I and others ran away; the man walked at a smart pace; I did not see Coyne till after the fray was over; Fallon came up to me and said that he was struck, and that Coyne was killed; we went up and laid Coyne under the shed; I observed his eyes blackened and swollen; I asked Adams to rub his hand over Coyne's head to feel if there were any injuries inflicted, but there was no blood.

Thomas Adams, watchman, corroborated the last witness in the leading particulars.

Mr. Phillips, (for the defence,) asked him as to the character of the neighborhood, but the District Attorney objected.

Mr. Phillips said he proposed to show that this vicinity was infected with gangs of rowdies and midnight prowlers, rendering the place unsafe for the hands on board the boat after nightfall.

The District Attorney replied that they were going to try this man for the act committed, and were not to be influenced in any degree by the character of the neighborhood.

Mr. Phillips said that if the act for which the prisoner was being tried could be shown to have been done in apprehension of imminent personal danger, then that would constitute a perfectly valid defence.

The District Attorney admitted that, but said if a man voluntarily joined in these outrages he could have no such grounds of defence.

Mr. Phillips put his question in writing in this form: "Do you not know that attacks have frequently been made on the hands on board the Kennebec, and other vessels lying near her, at late hours of the night?"

The District Attorney objected.

His Honor admitted the inquiry, and exception was taken by the prosecuting counsel.

The witness replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Phillips, (to the witness)—Have you ever heard threats frequently uttered against the hands on board Mr. Sanford's steamer?

The District Attorney again objected.

Objection overruled and exception taken.

Witness answered this question also in the affirmative. He assigned as a reason some grudge existing between the workmen in employment and others who were not engaged; a man would go up and strike another or knock him down; the prisoner was a quiet, sober, regular man, and witness never before this heard or knew anything against his character; he (witness) did not know who was the man who struck Coyne.

Dr. Francis M. Wright made a post mortem examination of the body of Michael Coyne; there was a clot of coagulated blood on the skull above the right temple; there was an extensive fracture on the base of the skull three, or three and a half inches long, and beginning behind the eye; quite a considerable force would be necessary to produce such an injury; there was another fracture on the other side; a blow with a heavy weapon with a round or flat side without an edge would cause such injuries; compression of the brain and the shock produced by the fracture at the base of the skull produced the man's death; he died on the day he was brought into the hospital.

To Mr. Phillips—A fall from a height might produce the injury on the side of the head, but not the other.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Phillips opened the case for the defence by asserting the high character that had ever been maintained by Corcoran, and stating the leading grounds of the defence as they appear in the following evidence adduced on behalf of the prisoner.

William Geo. Brown, sworn; I was first mate of the Kennebec on the 30th July last; I turned in at 10 o'clock that night; I awoke at 20 minutes after 12 o'clock exactly, by my watch; I heard a noise on the dock, and recognized the voice of Dunn; he shouted "Murder;" Dunn had been three years on board our vessel as wheelsman, and I was familiar with his voice; I told Thomas Wilson, the second mate, to get up and go down with me as there was a row on the dock; I went down on the forecastle deck and saw Dunn on his back, with Coyne and Fallon on top of him; Dunn's clothing was torn all in pieces; they were all fighting together; I got a hold of Coyne by the arm, and he said "Let me alone, Mr. Brown, or it will be the worse for you;" I separated them, and they all stood up together; in a moment they attacked Dunn again and dragged him on the plank; he was on the edge falling overboard, and would, if I had not caught him by the leg; he shouted "Murder," and called for "John Corcoran;" Corcoran was sleeping in the forecastle; I saw him then come up on deck with nothing but his shirt on; I heard Coyne say "Where is my knife?" when Corcoran came on deck they all went on the dock, and I saw nothing that took place afterwards; I saw Fallon next morning at 5 minutes past 5 o'clock; I asked the watchman what brought him there; he said he had given him a bed, and that he had slept on board all night; Corcoran had been with me two years, and was a sober, well-conducted, quiet man; Fallon does not bear a very good character; from what I heard of him I would not believe him under oath; I saw Coyne next morning lying under the shed between five and ten minutes after five; I sent men to get water to wash him, as he looked to be choked and had a black eye; Coyne and Fallon and Dunn were all three very drunk that night; I know that men on our boat had been attacked sometimes; one man was beaten by Coyne about the time of the strike this Summer; I have heard men say they were threatened, but I never heard any threats used myself.

[The questions of Mr. Phillips, in reply to which the last four or five answers were given, were objected to by the District-Attorney, the objections to all save the last being overruled by the Judge.]

To the District-Attorney—One of the reasons why I would not believe Fallon on his oath is his general character for rowdyism in the neighborhood; the other is because he has not spoken the truth here; he said he slept at home, whereas he slept on board the boat; I did not see him asleep, but the watchman told me he gave him a bed, and he is here to prove it; when I saw Fallon in the morning, he was going [illegible] among the men who were getting up, and, I think, was putting on his coat, but of that I am not sure; Corcoran slept in the forecastle; the handspikes were on the forecastle deck; I did not see Corcoran with a handspike, nor did I see him after he went on the dock with the men who were fighting.

Thomas Wilson, second mate on board the Kennebec, corroborated in the main the testimony of the last witness; Dunn shouted two or three times to Corcoran "Will you let them [illegible]?" Witness saw Fallon next morning at 4 o'clock lying on one of the mattresses on a trunk on the forecastle deck; turned all the men up at 4 o'clock and him among the rest; [illegible] cannot be mistaken as to that; Corcoran is a sober, upright, peaceable man; I never saw him strike another man a blow.

To the District Attorney—It was not more than a minute from Dunn's being hauled on the gangway till Corcoran went on the dock; I did not see him put anything in his hand as he passed; it could not have been that he had, for we had the capstan on board; it looked like a handspike, but as it was dark I cannot say; [illegible] I was trying to get Dunn below when he broke away from me, and when I got to the gangway plank I saw Mr. Brown dragging him up by the leg, and I gave him a hand to haul him on.

Nicholas Dunn, sworn—I was a wheelman on board the Kennebec on the 30th of July last; I knew Michael Coyne; I saw him that night between 10 and 11 o'clock; I was in a porter-house there when Coyne came in; a person named Thomas Douglas was with me; I treated Coyne twice and left him there; I went with Douglas to where he lived in Washington-street, near Albany-street; I left him and went down to Cedar-street, and saw Coyne, Fallon, and three more; they asked me if I had money to treat them; I told them that I had spent the last money I had with them; Coyne put his arm around me and said, "You know you can go aboard at any hour of the night, [illegible]" he then put his hand in my right-hand trowsers pocket, but he found nothing there but an empty purse; we went down to the wharf, and as I was stepping on board he put out his foot and tripped me; I rose, and when I got up I said, "I did not think you would have done that;" Coyne said, "Go on board you [illegible] of a b——h or I'll knock you down;" I ran on, and they followed me, and as I went to the gang-plank my foot slipped on it and I fell; they began to beat me again; Coyne shouted out, "Where is my knife? I'll stick you;" I suppose I did all I could when I was down; I was hauled on board and did not see Corcoran that night. I have heard Coyne often threaten Dick May and Corcoran for not stopping work at the time of the strike; I do not know whether I was drunk or sober that night.

The District Attorney moved that all the testimony of the last witness regarding the conversation between himself and deceased be stricken out, unless the defence were going to justify the killing of Coyne by proving that he was a bad character.

The Judge stated in reply that in his charge to the Jury he would take care to refer to the point insisted on.

John Cramer testified to having heard Dunn shout murder, and call on John Corcoran; he then saw Corcoran run out in his shirt with a handspike in his hand; he did not see Fallon till after the fray; he went to Fallon and asked him "Are you killed?" (Laughter.) "No," said Fallon, "but I got a slap on the head, and my arm is nearly broke;" witness then took out his pocket-handkerchief and tied up Fallon's wrist; he gave Fallon his own bed on deck, and Fallon remained there all night.

Mr. John H. Copes, captain of the Kennebec, testified to the excellent character of the prisoner.

Mr. Chas. E. Sandford, proprietor of the Kennebec, said he regarded Corcoran as a perfect man in every respect.

Michael Hayden was called to testify as to Fallon's character, but as he had only seen him one night, his testimony was not admitted.

Here the testimony on both sides closed.

Mr. Phillips addressed the Court and Jury on behalf of the prisoner.

At the close of Mr. Phillips' address, the District Attorney summed up for the prosecution, asking for a verdict of manslaughter in the third degree.

The learned Judge then concisely laid down the law of the case, and

The Jury, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict of *Manslaughter in the Fourth Degree*.

Mr. Phillips stated his readiness to submit to the Court, before passing sentence, affidavits from several of the most respectable merchants in the City, as to the unusually high character which the prisoner had ever borne.

His Honor expressed his willingness to postpone the sentence of the Court until Saturday morning, in order that time might be allowed for the presentation of the affidavits offered.

The Court then adjourned until to-day, at the usual hour.

INQUESTS AT THE CITY HOSPITAL.

Murder of John Gilfoy.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest yesterday on the body of JOHN GILFOY, who died at 12 o'clock on Sunday night at the New-York Hospital, from the effect of wounds received by him in the vicinity of Fifty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue, on the evening of the 12th inst.

This has been the first inquest held in accordance with the decision of Judge MITCHELL, which renders *free cross-examination* at the inquest necessary to render the evidence admissible at the Criminal Courts.

The following Jury was sworn: C. Roveaux, Wm. M. Jones, W. J. Dudley, John S. Lynch, Bernard B. Campbell, Henry S. Tudor.

The following evidence was adduced:

Peter Bogert sworn—I live at the northeast corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue; on last Thursday, about 7½ P. M., I was coming from my work with Jno. L. Bennett; I was between the Ninth and Tenth-avenues, in Fifty-fourth-street, going towards the Ninth-avenue, and when about the middle of the block I heard the report of a pistol or gun, near Fifty-fifth or Fifty-sixth-street, as far as I can judge; we were walking slowly along; about three minutes after the shot was fired, the prisoner, William Steele, came up; he was also slowly walking, but when he met us, he started back, as if frightened; he held something between his hands like this, (witness taking up the pistol found in prisoner's house when arrested,) and which I took to be a firearm of some sort; I think it was a larger one than that now shown me, as there seemed to be more space between his hands than the pistol produced would admit; I thought the way he acted strange, in starting, and think I made a remark to the man who was with me that "he (the prisoner) would know me again when he saw me, as he looked so hard at me;" I passed on in an opposite direction to the prisoner, to my home; when I opened the door, they said to me that I ought to have been there a few minutes sooner, as a man had been shot a few doors above, near the corner of Fifty-sixth-street and Ninth-avenue; it was James Tobin told me, and said the man who fired the shot passed on in the direction in which I met the prisoner; he said he did not see him, but heard so, and told me it would be best for me to go to the station-house and give information that I had seen the man go in the direction; I did so, in order to have him pursued; I did so, when the Captain of the Twenty-second District sent four or five men with me, but we could not find him after a long search; I then went home again; the prisoner is the man whom I met, as described in my evidence, of that I am certain.

By a Juror—How long was it after you heard the report of firearms till you saw the prisoner?

Witness—About two or three minutes.

Cross-examined—(By Mr. [illegible]) I never saw the man before; the time I met him was between candle-light and dark; there was nothing peculiar about his dress, which attracted my attention; he had on a black hat, coat, vest and dark-colored pantaloons; it was light enough to distinguish his dress, but what he carried in his hands was too much covered to distinguish what it was exactly.

By Mr. E. L. Clarke, counsellor for the prisoner—I had no conversation with the prisoner; there was no other person with me but James Colton and Mr. Bennett; at the time I met the prisoner, the prisoner was alone; he carried the pistol, with the stock in his right hand, and the barrel in his left; I did not know deceased.

District Attorney [illegible]—Do you know, or have you heard, whether there was any difficulty between the prisoner and the deceased?

Witness—I heard from several persons, that the prisoner and deceased worked in the same shop, (at coach-making, I think,) and that the prisoner was discharged upon some complaint having been made by the deceased to the boss; officer Hull told me so, who arrested the prisoner.

John L. Bennett, being sworn, said: I live at the corner of Fifty-third-street and Ninth-avenue; I was in company with last witness, whose entire testimony I corroborate, as he has stated all I know about the case.

Cross-examined—[illegible] I was going home from my work, which I left at 6 o'clock, at the foot of Fifty-fourth-street; we made no stop on the way; I never saw the prisoner before.

Charles Pinkness sworn, testified, through Peter Bogert, sworn interpreter: I live in Tenth-avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets. [illegible] I was going towards Fifty-fifth-street; I saw two men [illegible] in conversation standing near Fifty-sixth-street, when I heard the shot; I did not hear what they said; they were not talking loud; I was near the corner of Fifty-fifth-street when I heard the report of a shot; [illegible] in the direction where those men stood; I was frightened, and started to run, as I was afraid myself; I cannot say whether it was those men; I did not see any one else in the street; when I turned round I did not see any one where the two men stood; the cry was not that of 'murder,' [illegible].

Cross-examined—[illegible] I work for Mr. Freeman, N. York, at Yorkville; I never saw the prisoner till to-day; I did not look in the faces of the men who were conversing.

John W. Hull sworn, said: I am a police officer of the Twenty-second Ward; I was sitting in the station-house about 7 o'clock P. M., when deceased was brought in on a hand cart by officer Sweeny of same Ward and some citizens; he was partially insensible and said a German had shot him; he was sent to the hospital; I never saw him before; I called to see him in the hospital on last Friday, I think; [illegible] he did not appear fully sensible; I asked him who shot him; he said, a Dutchman who worked in the same shop with him; [illegible] a German who had worked in the same shop, to see him; he knew him and called him by name, but did not charge him with the crime; [illegible] evening I was on duty and met James Flynn, who said he had been to see the sick man, and that deceased told him that Bill, the stitcher, had shot him; Saturday morning I arrested the prisoner whom he nicknamed "the stitcher," at his house in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second-streets, and took him to the Hospital; [illegible] "Bill, what did you shoot me for?" I asked him [illegible] the prisoner only said "John, what makes you think I shot you?" This was all that occurred to my knowledge.

F. Martin Wright, M. D., being sworn, says: The deceased was admitted into the New-York Hospital on the 13th inst., (I think) suffering from two gunshot wounds in the back; he died from these wounds a little before 12 o'clock on the night of the 15th inst.; post-mortem examination revealed two wounds, one entering (I think) between the fifth and sixth ribs, just to the right of the vertebral column, penetrating the right lung, and the ball or slug lodging just beneath the pleura covering the lungs anteriorly; the other entering between the [illegible] ribs, a little external to the first, and on the same side, passing through the tip of the lower lobe of the right lung, through the diaphragm, through the upper part of the right lobe of the liver, and again through the diaphragm and lower lobe of the right lung, passing through the walls of the chest, and the ball or slug first lodging just under the integument; the whole of the right side of the chest was filled with blood, mixed with [illegible], and the lung [illegible] compressed against the vertebral column; the left lung [illegible]; the skin was extracted during his life in the Hospital; [illegible] had the thread of a screw round it, and have no doubt would fit the pistol produced.

The Coroner then charged the Jury on the facts elicited, who immediately returned a verdict to the following effect:

That deceased came to his death from wounds inflicted by a pistol in the hands of the prisoner, William Steele.

The prisoner was then committed.

The Case of Francis Trenor.

Coroner HILTON also held another inquest at the City Hospital, yesterday, on the body of FRANCIS TRENOR. The only evidence that could be adduced was that of ROBERT M. BROWN, who being sworn, said: I am a police officer of the Tenth Ward; between 2 and 3 o'clock on last Monday I found deceased lying on the sidewalk in the Bowery, near the corner of Broome-street; he was insensible; [illegible] the bystanders informed me that he was driving his cart down the Bowery, when he fell off, and [illegible] was dragged after the horse; I was not informed whether the cart ran over him or not; I did not hear any person blamed as having caused the injury; I had him conveyed to the Hospital, and upon reaching the latter place he died; the deceased was a native of Ireland, twenty-eight years of age.

Edward Chassaway, M. D., sworn, said: I have examined the body of the deceased, and am of opinion that death was caused by compression of the brain.

Verdict rendered accordingly.

A Fatal Accident.

Coroner HILTON held a third inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, in view of the body of FRANCIS MAYER, a native of Scotland, 25 years of age.

Thomas J. Watson being duly sworn, said: I am a policeman of the Eighth District; on the 11th instant, about 3 P. M., the deceased was riding a horse in Canal-street, near the New-Haven Depot, when the horse slipped on the rail-track and fell on him; there was no person near him at the time; I saw the accident; I had him conveyed to the Tombs in a carriage; he did not seem to be much hurt, [illegible]; the reason I took him to the Tombs, was, that the horse he was riding was identified as one which had been stolen from Rahway, New-Jersey; I afterwards learned that the deceased had come honestly by the horse, as he bought it from a man named John Horn, in Jersey City; I afterwards found out that Mr. Horn bought it from another man, unknown, without being aware that the horse was stolen; this was the result of an investigation before Judge Osborn.

Theo. B. Dash, M. D., being duly sworn, said: Deceased was admitted to the New-York Hospital on the 13th inst., about 11 A. M., in a state of insensibility; he died on 16th inst., of compression of the brain.

Verdict accordingly.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The usual weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held yesterday. The following is the report for the week ending Oct. 18:

Alien Emigrants arrived up to 11th	2[illegible],801
Arrived since to 18th	[illegible],1[illegible]
Total	[illegible],974

	Patients.	Adults.	Children.	Persons employed.	Total.
In Marine Hospital	173	—	—	—	—
Nurses in M. Hospital	64	—	—	—	—
Ward's Island	—	[illegible]	250	[illegible]	1,237
Refuge Department	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	120	1,366
Total	237	1,579	[illegible]	216	[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

	1854.	1853.
Marine Hospital	237	229
Emigrant Refuge	2,603	2,[illegible]
Canal-street Office	—	—
Total	2,840	2,7[illegible]

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Aggregate Receipts to 11th inst	$532,120 61
Received since to 18th	13,[illegible]
Total Received	$5[illegible]
Disbursements to 11th inst	$480,707 75
Expended since, per current expenses of 11th inst	2,553 11
Aggregate Disbursements	$4[illegible]
Balance in Mechanics' Bank	$[illegible]
Due Commissioners to August 1, 1854	$[illegible]
Due New-York Almshouse	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]

A report was read by Commissioner KELLY, Chairman of the Ward's Island Committee, urging the necessity of building two additional Hospitals on the Island, for the accommodation of the increased number of applicants anticipated during the coming Winter. The report was received and accepted.

The following comparative account appears on the Reports:

TABLE OF GERMAN AND IRISH EMIGRATION.

	German.	Irish.
1847	[illegible],180	[illegible]
1848	[illegible]	[illegible]
1849	55,705	112,561
1850	[illegible]	117,0[illegible]
1851	[illegible]	[illegible]
1852	118,611	118,131
1853	119,644	113,161
Total	514,531	773,1[illegible]
		514,531
Increase of Irish emigrants over German population		[illegible]

Though the impression to the contrary generally prevails, more than 20 per cent. Germans have applied for relief, and have been sent to the interior of the country, received admittance into the public Charitable Institutions of the City; and in other respects become chargeable on the Board; although for the past five years the Irish immigration has been 20 per cent. more than that of the German.

The Commissioners having no further business to transact, adjourned.

The Brick Church Property.

During the session of the Board of Councilmen, last evening, the Committee on Finance, who were instructed by the Board, in accordance with a resolution offered by Councilman CONOVER, to inquire of the Trustees of the Brick Church for what amount of money they would sell their interest in the Brick Church property, submitted their report. Accompanying the report was a communication from a Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Brick Church, consisting of Messrs. SHEPHERD KNAPP, HORACE HOLDEN, PAUL SPOFFORD and DANIEL [illegible], in which the Committee state that, in reply to inquiry of the Board of Councilmen through the Finance Committee, they beg leave to say "that the Board of Trustees are not now prepared to name a price for the property, but will add that any offer the Common Council may please to make for the premises will be respectfully entertained and considered, the Trustees being sincerely desirous of selling the same on equitable terms."

On motion the report of the Finance Committee was accepted, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

In the Committee of the Whole, the subject was subsequently taken up and fully discussed.

Councilman CONOVER insisted that the Trustees of the Brick Church should make a proposition to sell their interest in the property to the City, or if they would not make a definite proposition of this character, he was not willing to accept of the proposal already made to the City to sell at [illegible] and the City receive twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds.

Councilman JACKSON regarded the Brick Church property as the property of the City, which could be held by the Trustees of the Brick Church only so long as it is used for church purposes. But they considered that it was their own, and desired to sell it, in order to buy property up town, and leave the down-town churches without churches.

Councilman KENNEDY said that the object of gentlemen who opposed the report, was to stave off the action as long as possible and finally defeat the measure. At the present time the City was receiving $[illegible] per annum from the Brick Church property. The Trustees of that Church had proposed to sell the Church premises for at least $2[illegible], and give the City 25 per cent. of the proceeds, which would place the City in possession of at least $57,000.

Councilman MATHER gave a detailed account of the title acquired by the Trustees to the property, and contended that the permission granted to the Trustees to erect the buildings now used for religious purposes, in consequence of the conditions of the grant, could not be revoked, and that the conditions [illegible] to the Church.

During the discussion the Committee, on motion, rose.

Reformed Dutch Church Classis.

The Classis of New-York met in regular session Tuesday at 10 o'clock. Rev. [illegible] Nuys, Jr., President of the last session, conducted the opening services. On ballot, Rev. [illegible] M. Le Tourneux, Pastor of the Huguenot Church, was elected President, and Rev. Wm. I. Gordon, D. D., Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, on Seventh-avenue, Secretary. After the Reports of the various Committees, the case of Rev. JOHN [illegible] was considered, and a Committee appointed to report on the third Tuesday in December.

In the evening the Classis attended service at the Reformed Dutch Church, Bleecker-street, Dr. MARCELLUS, Pastor, where a highly able and interesting discourse was preached by Rev. A. R. Van Nest.

Board of Councilmen.—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18.

The President, EDWARD J. BROWN, Esq., presiding.

The Board received and referred the following:

PETITIONS.

Of John D. Wendell, for a sewer in Fifty-[illegible] street, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-streets.

Of J. G. Thiebaut, for macadamizing and [illegible] Eleventh-avenue, from One Hundred and Seventh-street to Manhattan street.

Of Kimball and Cheshire, for a sewer in Grand-street, between Mercer and Broadway.

Of Henry S. Rider, and other cartmen, for an amendment of ordinance requiring such of them as do business in the City to reside here.

PETITION GRANTED.

Of G. J. Bern, to be permitted to exhibit Louis Verlangen's statue of Daniel Webster for a few days, in the vestibule of the City Hall.

The Board adjourned to Friday.

THE TURF.

Trotting on the Centreville Course, L. I.

A Match was announced to take place yesterday on the Centreville Course, L. I., between *Flora Temple* and *Jack Waters*, for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness. From the reputation of the horses, and the expectation that quick time would be made, a number of the patrons of the Turf appeared on the track. Previous to the start the mare was the favorite at 100 to 60—she did not disappoint her friends, who had wagered such long odds on her; winning the race in three straight heats, without the least effort. Before scoring *Jack Waters* showed decided symptoms of lameness, while the mare appeared in tip-top condition. The trot was rather a tame affair throughout, and many left the Course after the second heat, being well satisfied as to its termination.

FIRST HEAT.

Jack Waters won the pole. After three unsuccessful attempts they got off—*Waters* leading at the quarter pole in 37 seconds, which he passed a length ahead of the mare, by so doing, winning for his owner a bet of $600, which was staked on the winner of the first quarter. After leaving the quarter, the mare made a brush and they were almost side by side at the half in 1:12. Here HIRAM gave the mare her head, and on entering the straight side went ahead [illegible] in advance coming home, some 40 yards ahead. Time 2:32.

SECOND HEAT.

The mare had the inside. *Waters* leading, but was soon passed by *Flora*, who went to the quarter in 37 seconds, 2 lengths ahead, making the half mile in 1:14, and coming home at an exceeding gait in 2:3[illegible].

THIRD HEAT.

Waters lead to the quarter in 37½ seconds. The mare however soon passed him, making the half-mile in 1.14. After leaving the half, *Waters* made play breaking for the heat, but was unable to pass the mare, who won the heat and race in 2.3[illegible].

The following is a summary:

CENTREVILLE COURSE.—Wednesday, Oct. 18.—Match $2,000—Mile heats best 3 in 5, in harness.

H. Woodruff named b. m. *Flora Temple* 1 1 1

D. Pfifer names b. g. *Jack Waters* 2 2 2

Time—2:32—2:3[illegible]—2:3[illegible].

SPORTING.

Cricket Match between New-York and Philadelphia Clubs.

This great match between the two rival clubs terminated yesterday, after three days hard play, in favor of Philadelphia with the big figure of [illegible] The Philadelphia [illegible] SAMS and HARVEY [illegible] his fingers in some machinery, being prevented from playing, sadly weakened the Eleven of New-York [illegible] weather was more propitious [illegible] several ladies visited the ground.

New-York at their commencement yesterday [illegible] CASTLE got caught [illegible] RICHARDS the second. Philadelphia Club fielded well, and the bowling of CROSSLEY and SENIOR was [illegible].

The following is an analysis of the bowling:

PHILADELPHIA, 1ST INN.			NEW-YORK, 1ST INN.		
Senior	12	[illegible]	Marsh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Crossley	28	[illegible]	Cuyp	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holland	[illegible]	[illegible]	Richards	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barlow	12	[illegible]	Sharp	[illegible]	[illegible]
SECOND INNINGS.			SECOND INNINGS.		
Crossley	24	[illegible]	Marsh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Senior	24	[illegible]	Sharp	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Cuyp	[illegible]	[illegible]
			Fletcher	[illegible]	[illegible]

The 17 wides in the first innings of the Philadelphians were delivered as follows: Marsh, 5; Cuyp, [illegible]; [illegible].

The score stands as follows:

PHILADELPHIA CLUB.

1. Holland, leg before wicket	17	c. Sharp, b. Marsh	[illegible]
2. Hewitt, c. Ramsey b. Marsh	12	b. Marsh	[illegible]
3. Bradshaw, not out	[illegible]	b. Marsh	[illegible]
4. Barlow b. Cuyp	[illegible]	b. Marsh	[illegible]
5. [illegible] b. Marsh	[illegible]	[illegible] wicket	[illegible]
6. Wister b. Marsh	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7. Wilby c. Ramsey b Richards	[illegible]	b. Marsh	[illegible]
8. Crossley b. Marsh	[illegible]	b. Cuyp	[illegible]
9. [illegible] b. Marsh, b. Cuyp	[illegible]	b. Sharp	[illegible]
10. Facon b. Richards	[illegible]	b. Cuyp	[illegible]
11. [illegible] b. Sharp	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Byes 19, leg-byes 2	[illegible]	Byes [illegible], leg-byes [illegible]	[illegible]
Wide balls	[illegible]	Wide balls	[illegible]
Total	136		

NEW-YORK CLUB.

1. Castle c. Wister b. Holland	[illegible]	c. Wister b. Crossley	[illegible]
2. Bowes b. Crossley	[illegible]	b. Senior	[illegible]
3. Marsh run out	[illegible]	b. Senior	[illegible]
4. Spindy leg before wicket	[illegible]	b. Senior	[illegible]
5. Bingham run out	[illegible]	b. Crossley	[illegible]
6. Sharp b. Barlow	[illegible]	b. Crossley	[illegible]
7. Cuyp b. Barlow	[illegible]	b. Crossley	[illegible]
8. Fletcher run out	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9. Ramsey b. Senior	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10. Richards not out	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
11. Woodward b. Holland	[illegible]	not out	[illegible]
Byes 20, leg byes [illegible]	[illegible]	Byes [illegible], leg byes	[illegible]
Wide balls	[illegible]	Wide balls	[illegible]
Total	116		

The students of the Free Academy play their return match on Saturday, on the ground of the New-York Club at Hoboken.

The Newburyport *Herald* of Friday says: "As the Portland train was passing through [illegible] [illegible] the train [illegible] *trains, backed the train a mile and half, to the spot* where the man fell from the window, and found him sitting beside the track, [illegible] or scratch upon him. [illegible] a wonderful escape. It may be that the high speed of the train [illegible] set him up by some unseen [illegible] upon the ground as gently as a feather."

Some fishermen belonging to Cape Elizabeth, returning from a fishing cruise, last Wednesday, [illegible] which they have since been engaged [illegible] readily acceded to.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1854.

The DAILY TIMES, (Morning and Evening) [illegible] by mail to any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible]

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The Late Elections.

The result of the late elections in Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, must effectually open the eyes of the Administration to the real state of public sentiment concerning its policy. The leading issue in all these elections was the principle involved in the passage of the Nebraska bill;—and the result constitutes a conclusive and almost unanimous verdict against that principle, and a condemnation of the Administration by which it was adopted. Not even the brazen effrontery of Senator DOUGLAS, nor the interested flatteries of the clique which surrounds the President, can longer conceal the fact that the great mass of the American people are resolute and determined in their hostility to that bill, and that they will brand its authors with unmistakeable marks of their detestation. It was everywhere felt that this repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a needless and gratuitous insult;—that it was passed through Congress in defiance of the public will, and that the policy it indicated, on the part of the Slaveholding interest and its allies, was one of aggression and in palpable violation of the rights and interests of the Free States. The Administration continued blind to all the evidences of this growing sentiment, and expected to over ride it in every State by the deceptive cry of popular sovereignty.

The result shows that they presumed too far on the popular ignorance and credulity. Their reliance on party names, and watchwords, however good it may be under ordinary circumstances, was in this instance sadly misplaced. The public conviction was too profoundly stirred,—the popular indignation was too thoroughly roused, to be soothed or deceived by such shallow tricks. Party bonds, as well as party cries, [illegible] powerless to restrain the great mass of the people, and such a voice of condemnation has now gone up from three of the great Western and Central States, as has never before been heard by any National Administration during the first half of its official term. Ohio has gone against it by 80,000—Pennsylvania by [illegible] and Indiana by 15,000 majority. All these states aided the election of President PIERCE. In two of them not a single Administration member of Congress has been elected!

The same causes which have produced these striking and significant results in those States, will produce similar results in New-York, and in other States where elections are still to be held. In no State of the Union is the Anti-Nebraska sentiment stronger than it is here. Nowhere is the treachery of that act more keenly felt;—nowhere are the dangers of the bold and grasping policy which it indicates more clearly foreseen;—and nowhere will they meet a more prompt and determined resistance than in this great State. The popular feeling of New-York is thoroughly and heartily hostile to Slavery;—and while no portion of her people would overstep the limits of the Constitution, or invade any of the rights of their sister States, they will be equally unanimous in resisting the attempt to deprive them of their just weight in the Councils of the Nation, and to make the law of Slavery paramount over all her interests and all her rights.

This feeling will most certainly display its force in the coming election. The incidental issues we are compelled to meet will undoubtedly have some effect upon the result. But those issues, as a general thing, are not opposed to the Anti-Nebraska feeling,—nor, if they were, could they override it. Important as are many of the questions to be now decided, the great mass of our people feel that *the most* important point to be established *now*, is to demonstrate to the champions of the slave-holding interest that there are limits to their aggressions which they cannot pass. The elections [illegible] establish the fact, beyond all [illegible] ... [illegible] and that when they are [illegible], *it will defeat them.*

If the South and the whole country can [illegible] clearly to see and feel that [illegible], we shall hear nothing more of [illegible] dissolve the Union, from any quarter.

Mr. Cass.

We believe it is in New-Haven harbor that a vessel sometimes drops anchor where [illegible] is sufficient to float her [illegible] at any hour; but when the tide [illegible] she may be found, safe enough, but settled deep into the mud, and her boats [illegible] to reach the wharf [illegible]. Into such a treacherous harbor the venerable Mr. CASS dropped anchor a year or two ago. Friends thought that when it should suit him he had only to hoist sail to a favoring breeze and with dignity and grace move out to sea, or at least ground [illegible]. But it is of no use even to spread more canvas than the General's craft ever carried. He is sunk to the water line in mud. His Southern friends [illegible], but like a [illegible] tide drift out again with a change in the moon's phase. Politicians should note well the sorrowful sight. It is probably appointed for their instruction. It would not be so bad but that some very staunch ships find their timbers rotting, and their planks worm-eaten before the tide serves their turn again. Southerly winds are scarce now-a-days.

Bread-Riots in England.

In England at the last dates, an unusually productive harvest was in combination with the greatest bread-riots since 1817. The bulk of the English people are those to whom the price of bread, as the staff of life, is of vital importance. It may appear a matter of comparatively small moment whether the price of a quartern loaf be a sixpence or seven pence, but the variation to the extent even of a single farthing is an affair of magnitude, when the great truth is borne in mind that the price of corn regulates not only the price of all other food, but generally of all commodities in ordinary use. If a dozen quartern loaves be consumed in one household in a week, the difference in price between sixpence and seven pence will be a total of only a shilling sterling at the week's end. But, in the first place, when a laboring man's wages in England (the agricultural districts taken with the manufacturing, to get at the average,) are not more than twelve shillings a week, the abstraction of a twelfth part of his income is a very serious matter. And, secondly, it is not only *that* twelfth which he loses, but the difference between prices of food and clothing, and other commodities, when cheap and dear—the cheapness and the dearness thereof being coincident with the low or high price of food. So that the difference of a penny in the loaf, instead of taking only a twelfth from the laboring man's wages, does actually take a third additional, (at least,) because all prices vary with the price of bread.

In the manufacturing districts of England, principally in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the Midland Counties, there have been bread-riots, so serious as to excite great apprehension in the mind of the Executive. Hungry people are by no means the best Political Economists. The manufacturing classes of England at this crisis, although not starving, are more or less hungry. The war has cut off the whole trade with Russia, and seriously diminished that with Turkey, Greece and the Levant. The position of politics in the Iberian Peninsula has damaged British trade with the Spaniards. And in Germany, where a protective policy is maintained, the traffic with England is in a natural course of decline. The result of all this is that the capitalists who own mills and factories have been compelled to diminish their production—to work their "hands" for a shorter time each day—and, of course, to pay them less wages. It does not stand to reason that, with their warehouses crammed with goods, the moneyed manufacturers shall continue ruinously to increase their already excessive stocks.

All that the "hands" know is the plain fact, that they earn less money now than they did last Autumn, and that what they do earn by no means goes so far as, from the undoubted fact of the harvest being unusually abundant, they thought they had a right to expect. Hearing that the harvest is better, in extent of production and point of quality, than it has been in England almost within the memory of "the oldest inhabitant," they cannot understand why the loaf of bread should cost them as much now—or nearly as much—as it did last year, when the harvest was a failure as to quantity and quality, and a great portion of the breadstuffs used in England was *imported* thither from the United States. Naturally enough, the working man concludes that an unusually abundant harvest *must* make cheap bread. He cannot reconcile plenty with famine prices. With a slight variation in the burden of the old song, substituting bread for beauty, he may say or sing,

"If it be not cheap to me,
What care I how cheap it be?"

This is precisely the difficulty of the case. It by no means follows that because England rejoices in an unusually good harvest, the price of bread must fall, and at once. The price of corn in England has not very greatly fallen. Abundant as the production is, over the average of former years, it is doubted whether it can suffice to make the English independent of foreign supplies;—whence they are to come is a different matter altogether. The difference when wheat is forty-five shillings and when it is fifty shillings a quarter makes a large sum, when applied to eighteen million quarters of wheat, (the average crop in England,) but a great quantity of this goes back to the earth as seed, and a much greater quantity is consumed by the producers themselves, and never goes into the market at all. The gain to the masses, by the difference in price, is not nearly as much as might be expected on the first thought. Be the price of wheat *forty-five* shillings or *fifty* shillings a quarter, the baker's expenses in changing flour into bread are precisely the same. What is called "the plant" has to be bought, originally, irrespective of the price of flour. Fuel, house-rent, labor, are much the same, whatever the sack of flour may cost. Five shillings reduction in the first cost, when *divided among the number of loaves* the sack will produce, cannot lessen the price of a four-pound loaf more than from a halfpenny to a penny. Yet the bread-rioters of England, hearing and seeing that the harvest is very good, (and feeling that their wages are not,) get indignant at the price of bread not having [illegible] and immediately fallen down. The accounts by the *Canada* state that owing to the small supplies brought into the market, wheat had even advanced in one week from 4d. to 6d. per bushel; but the ill-waged laborer does not mind *that*—in his mind a plentiful harvest and a cheap loaf are identified and ought to be identical. Instead of getting bread at a penny per pound, he has to pay three half-pence or two-pence, and he gets up riots and threatens to put the bakers into their own ovens for keeping up the price.

The harvest, it must be remembered, was scarcely all cut at the date of these riots. If cut, it had only been stacked, at the furthest, and had yet to be housed. The practice in England being not to thresh the corn until the end of November, (at the earliest,) so as to throw it into the market in time to pay the Christmas rent, a comparatively small quantity of the new wheat has yet found its way (or can find it) into the market. The bread which is now consumed in England is made from last year's grain, of which a large portion was imported—of course, at a higher rate than it would cost if of native growth. The reduction in the price of bread could not well be made on this dearer wheat. Yet, unthinkingly, the masses believe that, even while the grain is in ear on the fields, they should at once have Cheap Bread. If it come at all, it must be at a later period, when this year's produce is in the market, and its large quantity brings down prices.

Abundantly absurd, also, is the demand that the bakers shall be *compelled* to reduce the price of the loaf. In the manufacture of an article of such universal consumption as bread, there cannot be a monopoly. The trade is peculiarly free—because every housewife could be her own baker, if she pleased, and thus bring direct competition with the regular bread-manufacturer. The truth is, the English bread-rioters have very little to stand upon. They have begged the question all through, in jumping at the conclusion that because there was a remarkably great harvest, there should necessarily and immediately be a remarkably cheap loaf.

Mr. Ullman's Birth-place.

We noticed a few days since, the controversy which seems to be raging in various quarters, concerning the birth-place of DANIEL ULLMANN, Esq. We have received a communication from Mr. JOHN BULLOCK, who encloses to us copies of the following documents, of which he has exhibited to us the originals. He says that they "settle the question where DANIEL ULLMAN was born":

THE BAPTISMAL REGISTER.

To all whom it may concern: This may certify that I have examined the Baptismal Record of Trinity Church, wherein I find the following entry, in Vol. C., page 755, respecting two of the children of JOHN JAMES ULLMANN, and his wife, PERRIENE JEANE: "JOHN JAMES ULLMANN, born at Wilmington, Jan. 10, 1808; DANIEL ULLMAN, BORN AT WILMINGTON, April 28, 1810." As witness my hand, this 17th day of Oct., 1854.

CHARLES BRECK.
Rector of Trinity Church, Wilmington, Del.

I hereby certify that Rev. CHARLES BRECK is the Rector of Trinity (Prot. Ep.) Church, in the city of Wilmington.

ALFRED LEE,
Bishop of the Prot. Ep. Church in Delaware.

MR. McDOWELL'S TESTIMONY.

I, THOMAS McDOWELL, a native citizen of the State of Delaware, resident in the city of Wilmington, aged seventy-six years, do hereby certify, that I have been personally well acquainted with DANIEL ULLMANN, Esq., now of the City of New-York, Attorney-at-Law, from his infancy; that he was born in the city of Wilmington, in the State of Delaware, in the house now occupied by the Union Bank of Delaware, the same in which his father, J. J. ULLMANN, died, in the year A. D., 1811. THO. McDOWELL.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 17, 1854.

MR. McDOWELL'S IDENTITY.

State of Delaware, New Castle County, ss.

I do hereby certify, that THOMAS McDOWELL, Esq., a citizen of the State of Delaware, resident at the city of Wilmington, is a man of veracity, and has occupied judicial stations for thirty-five years past in Delaware, his native State; and to whose acts and certificates full faith and credit are due and ought to be given.

Given under my hand and seal of office, the day [L. S.] and year aforesaid. WM. B. WIGGINS,
Notary Public of the State of Delaware.

If we could now have similar certificates concerning HOMER's birth-place, *two* grave historical questions would be removed from the field of controversy. If HOMER had been a candidate for office, we should probably have known all about it. Although he *stumped* it extensively we do not know that he ever received a regular nomination for any post of honor or profit. It was not, therefore, until he became a candidate for immortality, and had secured his election, that his birth-place became a matter of any consequence; and by that time the records had been destroyed. Mr. ULLMANN is more fortunate, and we congratulate him accordingly.

Champagne-Making.

"Good wine," says the proverb, "needs no bush." What does bad wine need? It is startling to think of the amount of deleterious stuff which is sold as "wine" all through the country,—especially Champagne. There is consumed among us, double the quantity actually made in France. Wine-drinkers may pretty safely calculate that every other glass of what is thrust on them as champagne, has nothing of that fluid except the pretended name, and a proper degree of effervescence. Of the adulterated liquor it is popularly believed that a great deal has Jersey cider for its basis,—but assuredly it is out of all proportion to pay two dollars for a bottle of cider.

The public have lost a great chance of knowing how the fictitious champagne is made. The secret very nearly popped out on Monday, in the Court of General Sessions, before the Recorder, on the trial of a wine-dealer in Wall-street for selling a basket with a particular brand, the bottle-labels of which were forged, "contrary to the statute." The indictment was for a misdemeanor. The verdict brought in the accused as "guilty." The Recorder deferred the sentence. For our own part, we would humbly submit to the learned Judge, the propriety of adapting the sentence to the offence,—even as is sometimes done in the East. For instance, when a baker at Constantinople is detected in giving light weight to his customers, he is put into his own oven with the next batch, and when the loaves are drawn—a baked baker is drawn out also. There is something very suggestive in this summary and truly Oriental way of punishment. *In the same spirit*, we suggest that, instead of fine or imprisonment, or both, Recorder TILLOU will decree that the Wall-street delinquent shall, as exemplary punishment, drink a basket of his own champagne, in the compass of four and twenty hours. If *that* would not be a caution to himself and a melancholy example to others, we are mistaken.

Some of the witnesses were about stating how the modern miracle of changing cider into champagne was performed, but Mr. TALLMADGE, (who appeared for the defence,) strongly objected to any such disclosure of "the secrets of the prison-house." The learned Recorder ruled that such disclosure did not legally bear on the charge of forging labels. Enough was elicited to show what was done: to wit, that a fabricator of labels has his own lithographic stones, and stamps his own corks; that he has a process of getting gas into the bottles; that large quantities of the spurious wine are sold, (chiefly in Boston and California) at about half the price of the genuine; that the wine-makers buy up empty champagne-bottles from the hotels, put their own manufacture in them and sell them again to hotel-keepers and others; and that, in short, the public are pretty extensively victimized in pockets—to say nothing of the injury to their health from adulterated liquor. We are not now going to discuss the question whether, even when genuine, wine is or is not a harmless beverage, but we ask those of the public who indulge in "the generous fluid," (as it is usual to call it,) seriously to meditate on the disclosures, as to champagne-making in New-York, contained in the DAILY TIMES of yesterday, (among our law reports,) and calculate the risk of health and the loss of money consequent upon the use of such mock-liquids.

Were it possible to ascertain the vast sums expended among us in what is passed off as Champagne, the total amount would almost "fright the isle from its propriety." Could we ascertain the per centage of genuine wine so consumed, the statement would be equally startling and alarming, no doubt. The adulteration has long been suspected—has long been spoken of—but has not been so specifically proved, in a legal form, as it was on Monday, in the case referred to. The *fashion* for champagne is too powerful, we suspect, to be put down even by such disclosures.

Whatever the legal punishment for forging bottle-labels, the trial in question is not likely to do serious injury to the convict. On the contrary, such of the public as wish to learn where the spurious article can be obtained "at half the price of the genuine," have now got the name and address of the vender. The exposure is likely to improve his business. There is only one method of baffling the whole tribe of fictitious wine makers. It is simply (and we offer it to the public with strong assurance of its infallibility,) by avoiding *all* champagne for the future. You will be certain of not being robbed or poisoned by any imitations or impositions.

The Washington Monument.

Our genius certainly seems incapable of rearing monuments. At the command of patriotism, and assisted by the aid of FANNY ELLSLER, he did succeed in getting up one that is creditable to our taste, but when set to the next he works like a laggard, spite of our shaming him, and the tearful protestations of the people. The Washington *Star* thinks there is danger that the Managers of the Washington Monument will shortly be compelled to stop work for want of funds. The shaft is now up to one third of the contemplated height, having already reached one hundred and sixty feet from the surface of the ground, *and the funds are very low.*

This is an unpleasant state of affairs, when we remember that on the very spot where the structure is being reared, WASHINGTON was made by Congress to believe that such a monument would be erected; and that is the only one which attempts at all adequately to express American veneration for the Father of his Country. It is begun, and now it would be a pity not to finish it. But no monument in this age of the world can be erected, whose history will not live as long as the deed it commemorates. If it is half a century in rising to its proposed stature posterity will read in its lofty column the story of its lagging growth, and see in it as much disreputable sloth as enthusiasm for its object. Monuments, like cheers and plaudits, need to be spontaneous, or they do more harm than good. Governments can erect them and do good service to history, but there is a query among the people as to the propriety of the thing. Private contributions, which might be supposed to show the people's sentiments more directly, never yet have succeeded in doing anything very creditable to their own intentions. Before another great monument is commenced we hope the policy of such structures will be carefully considered, and their value estimated. Let us see the one that is begun finished, but we doubt whether the spirit of the age can be claimed as smiling upon such dragging testimonials. At any rate we protest that patriotism must not any longer be measured by the height of granite shafts or marble obelisks. Patriotism has come out of the quarry, and is rather more fond of working out its legitimate labors than of setting up testimonials of its strength. Love of one's country is a matter of conscience, but there is no conscience about erecting monuments to the best of men.

The Colonization of Kansas.

This enterprise has been conducted with such promptitude and energy that several hundred intelligent and capable settlers from the Atlantic Coast are already in the new territory—more are prepared to go, and thousands from the Northwestern States, encouraged by their example, have abandoned their original design of going to Nebraska, and have hastened to the more Southern, fertile and inviting prairies of Kansas.

Companies or societies have been formed in Massachusetts, New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, on different plans, but all for the same end, viz., the peopling of that new territory with men who will vote to exclude Slavery forever, and show by practical evidence the superiority of a community consisting of those who are freemen indeed, and who acknowledge in their fellow-man what they claim as a natural right for themselves.

Such capacity and energy have already been displayed, and the results are already so gratifying, and, in some respects, so much more important than might have been expected, that the public may expect to hear many interesting accounts of proceedings in future. A town has been founded on the Kansas River, about 40 miles above its mouth, by a large number of men, chiefly from Massachusetts; and the pioneers of a much larger colony, planned in Brooklyn and matured in connection with the New-York Kansas League, and joined by friends in Pennsylvania and Ohio, are by this time on the spot, and are sworn to be followed by five or six hundred choice settlers, who will occupy a central position, and proceed at once to lay out a city, and cover whole townships with their farms. They have everything provided for, particularly a printing press; and the first number of the *Herald of Freedom* has already been issued in advance, by Mr. G. W. BROWN, the leader of the Pennsylvania band.

A pastor of a church in New-Jersey is about to emigrate, with about 40 families, and transfer his church and part of his congregation from a confined sphere to a wide and inviting district, where, with improved prospects for themselves and their children, they will have an opportunity to render efficient aid to other friends of freedom, industry, and religion in the Territory.

Encouraged by these and other steps already taken, the Kansas Associations will prosecute their work with redoubled zeal, and the public will doubtless afford them their countenance and support. They regard their cause as one of general interest and concern.

CITY POLITICS.

Nominations by Whigs, Hards and Softs.

The Softs of the Third Congressional District have nominated CHARLES MINER. The first and last ballots were:

	First.	Sixth.
Miner	11	[illegible]
Ney	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mumford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chisson	[illegible]	[illegible]

Assembly.

First District (Hard)—DAVID O'KEEFE.

Aldermen.

Third Ward (Reform)—GIDEON BLOSS—renominated.
Fourteenth Ward (Whig)—ISAAC O. BARKER.

Councilmen.

Dist.	Ward.	
36th	11th (Hard)	FRANCIS I. A. BOOLE.
38th	12th (Whig)	W. W. VREDENBURGH—renominated.
40th	12th (Whig)	OTIS D. SWAN.
41st	13th (Whig)	ABRAM J. BROWN—renominated.
57th	16th (Fusion)	JARED GIBSON.
60th	[illegible]th (Reform)	C. C. NORTH—renominated.

Twelfth Ward Reform Meeting.

A meeting of the Twelfth Ward Reformers was held last night at Wakeman Hall. Councilman CHAS. NORTH was unanimously renominated, and resolutions adopted expressive of sympathy with the Municipal Reform Committee. Speeches were made by E. L. ANDREWS, President of the meeting, EDWARD KETCHUM, and others.

Democratic Primary Elections in Brooklyn.

The Democrats in the several Wards of Brooklyn elected delegates to the different nominating Conventions, and in several of the Wards selected candidates for the various Ward offices, last evening. Up to a late hour last night, in but few of the Wards was the actual result known. In one Ward there were no less than twelve different tickets run. The friends of Mr. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH feel sanguine they have elected sufficient delegates to secure the nomination of that gentleman for Mayor. There was a slight disturbance in the Fifth Ward after the closing of the polls, and in several other Wards the contest was spirited.

☞ E. D. CULVER, Esq., who has been nominated as City Judge in Brooklyn and Williamsburg, is very widely known as a sound lawyer, and a gentleman of character and ability. He has served with distinction one or two terms in Congress, from the Washington County District, which was then his residence, and has taken a more or less active part in politics since that time. He is and always has been a Whig, and holds substantially the same views in regard to Slavery that have always been held by the Whigs of this State, and as were held by Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. FILLMORE, and other distinguished Whigs, previous to the election of General TAYLOR. Mr. CULVER would make an efficient Judge, and we trust there is no doubt of his election.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—After the performance last evening of that beautiful little drama, the "Violet"—in which Mr. WALLACK excels himself—we were treated to a new comedietta, called "Sons and Systems." It is in two acts, and comes unquestionably from the other side the Atlantic. An old bachelor and his sister have adopted two sons, each according to his or her system. The young gentlemen—one accustomed to unusual severity, the other to unremitting kindness—act in concert for the accomplishment of a matrimonial project, and bamboozle both their sponsors. After they have eloped with two young ladies, they communicate with the old folks in such a way that to the last the latter are unconscious that they have both been deceived in their sons and their systems. Hence the title.

There are several good characters in this piece, but, as a whole, it lacks fire and is too long. Mr. and Mrs. BLAKE, as *Sowerby* and *Mrs. Sweetlove*, are admirable. We do not often see the gentleman to better advantage. BROUGHAM also had a capital part, as *Donald O'MacSweeny*, an Irishman, who, with an all-pervading brogue, tries to make every one believe he is from the land of cakes. The ladies are Mrs. STEPHENS and Miss [illegible]; what they have to do is well done—although we might reproach the first lady with not knowing her part.

The piece depends for its success on the choleric acting of Mr. BLAKE, and we need scarcely add it could not be in better hands. Still it is too long.

To-night BOURCICAULT's admirable Comedy of "London Assurance" will be produced. A new leading actress will make her appearance in the character of *Lady Gay Spanker*—a Miss ROSA BENNETT, from the Haymarket Theatre, London.

Musical.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The Opera of "Maritana" will be produced to-night. An increased orchestra and chorus has been specially engaged for this week, and it will, we expect, be given in a very superior manner. The composer, Mr. W. VINCENT WALLACE, will preside in the orchestra.

The American Medical Monthly for October.

This journal must be doing well, if we may judge from its neat appearance, from the regardlessness of expense with which it is illustrated, and from the articles which bear the marks of "matter paid for." The October number is up to its standard. The first article is on miasmatic diseases as observed by a physician of North Carolina, Dr EDWARD WARREN. Dr. J. HIBBEN, of Brooklyn, narrates an unusually interesting fatal case of St. Vitus' Dance. Dr. KNIGHT, of Florida, contributes a case of hepatic abscess cured. Dr. A. K. GARDNER, of this City, presents fifteen selected cases of operative midwifery—cases in which the points are well made. They are instructive. Dr. GIBBS, of Ohio, discusses the use of cathartics in the treatment of "inflammation of the bowels." He, like WATSON and DUNGLISON, repudiates cathartics and laxatives altogether, until the inflammation is more or less completely subdued. This is a practical question that recurs for settlement every Fall. It cannot too much be stirred in medical periodicals. Dr. HENRY G. COX, of Ward's Island, gives a valuable resumé of the literature of *Placenta Previa*, adding some cases of his own. Of 1,131 deliveries which have taken place under his care in the Emigrants' Hospital since March, 1853, but one case of *complete* placenta previa occurred. *The Chronicle of Medical Progress* is a well digested summary—a writing down of the medical novelties of the month from both foreign and domestic journals. The editorials are spicy and pertinent.

Interesting Law Cases.

The Court proceedings are just now unusually interesting. Young [illegible] has been discharged from custody, and allowed to go upon his own recognizance. A dozen trials for murder have been upon the calendar at the Oyer and Terminer, but no conviction higher than the second degree of manslaughter has yet taken place. The WALKER divorce case is virtually settled by the decree of the Referee in the case. A policeman is on trial for manslaughter, in causing the death of a prisoner; a lady is sued, as incompetent to take charge of her deaf and dumb child, who has been an inmate of the Asylum in this City; a wine man is prosecuted for counterfeiting Champagne labels, and the secrets of the trade have come very near to exposure thereby; BONDELL's Shakspeare plates are in the field, and an American Minister (DANIEL, at Turin) is sued. We publish, besides, in to-day's TIMES, a case involving the construction of the Will of JOHN JACOB ASTOR. Certain lands were devised, partly for the benefit of the Astor Library, and moneys arising from the valuation of those lands are, by order of the Court, to be appropriated in like manner.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible] WORTH OF RICH ENGLISH MEDALLION, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, at unprecedented low prices. [illegible] yard, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery.

CLOTHING.—DEWITT, COULSON & CO.'S CLOTHING is sold at No. 111 Fulton and No. 38 Ann-sts.

GREAT BARGAINS. CARPETINGS [illegible] LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES. [illegible] SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway.

UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c. [illegible] THREE-THREADED GOODS [illegible] A. RANKIN & CO.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER [illegible]

IMPORTANT SALE OF FRENCH CHINA AND FANCY GOODS. [illegible] INTENDED FOR THE RUSSIAN MARKET [illegible] CHEAP SIDE SHOW ROOM [illegible] DECORATED TEA SETS [illegible]

SUPERB MILLINERY—THE SPECIAL ATTENTION of milliners is invited [illegible] R. T. WILDE, Nos. 20 and 22 John-st.

PIANOS AND MELODIONS.—HORACE WATERS [illegible] HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

A FRIEND AT A PINCH IS, ACCORDING TO THE old proverb, the best of friends [illegible] DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF [illegible] J. C. JOLLIE, No. 300 Broadway.

HERRING'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFE, WILDER'S PATENT [illegible] STEARNS & MARVIN [illegible]

NEW INVENTION.—AFTER MUCH TIME AND labor spent in chemical and physiological researches, Mr. BOGLE [illegible]

CLEAR THE TRACK, KNOX THE INDEFATIGABLE [illegible]

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF THE Scalpel [illegible]

GREEN'S CELEBRATED FURNISHING STORE.—[illegible]

RUPTURE.—MARSH'S PATENT "THE ONLY RADICAL CURE TRUSS." [illegible] MARSH & CO. [illegible]

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodions place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms.
Sold, wholesale and retail, at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

LADIES' AND INFANTS' WARDROBES AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—In this department the bazaar stands alone. Nothing approaching in beauty and elegance to the infants' outfit and ladies' complete sets of underwear, &c., kept constantly ready for immediate use at this establishment can be found elsewhere in New-York.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE TROUPE HAVE MADE a decided hit. WARDEN and WILLIS in their respective roles [illegible] "Babble Family" is one of the best Burlesques that we have ever seen.

LACE CURTAINS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—[illegible] G. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.

[illegible] WORTH OF FRESH STOCK OF WINTER Clothing [illegible] All the New-York banks taken at par.

CUT AND COME AGAIN.—THE CUT OF EVERY article of clothing at the establishment of SMITH BROTHERS [illegible]

POPULAR TRADE—FINE FRENCH MERINOS [illegible] No. 347 Broadway [illegible]

J. H. THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PHRENOLOGICAL Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Warren-st., 2 doors from Broadway [illegible] Call and try his skill.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES AND MITTENS FOR use in cold or wet weather. [illegible] For sale at all Rubber stores, and to the trade only, at No. 38 John-st., up stairs.

SHAKER KNITTED UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Likewise every kind of woolen, cotton and silk undergarments, selling at the lowest prices, at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt Warehouse, [illegible]

PERHAM'S BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE OFFER a great bill to-night [illegible] Go see them.

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—YOUR ATTENTION is invited to a large assortment [illegible] IRA PEREGO & SON [illegible]

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column.

NEW MOURNING STORE.—MOURNING BONNETS and Cloaks in great variety, and at low prices [illegible] No. 551 Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY ONE OF RAFFERTY & LEASK'S Superior Hats [illegible] Chatham, and corner of Chatham and Pearl-sts.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WANTED.

BOARDING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PERSONAL.

DRY GOODS.

MILLINERY.

LOST AND FOUND.

FURS.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Oct. 18.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Oct. 18.

WILL OF JOHN JACOB ASTOR—CONSTRUCTION OF

[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

OCTOBER TERM, THIRTEENTH DAY—Oct. 18.

THE CASE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

The trial of Lewis Herlich, a policeman of the Fourteenth Ward, for manslaughter, was continued in the Court yesterday. [illegible]

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1854—6 P. M.

We have noticed no special changes in the Dry Goods trade, during the past week. [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—[illegible]

BEESWAX—[illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES—[illegible]

BREAD—[illegible]

BRICKS—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COTTON—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&T.
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fair	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FEATHERS—[illegible]

FISH—[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands [illegible]

FRUIT—[illegible]

GRAIN—[illegible]

GROCERIES—[illegible]

HAY—[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible]

HOPS—[illegible]

LATHS—[illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

LIME—[illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

NAVAL STORES—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

PROVISIONS—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

SEEDS—[illegible]

SOAP—[illegible]

SPICES—[illegible]

TALLOW—Prime is in rather better request and is now worth [illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WHALEBONE—[illegible]

WHISKY—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, [illegible]

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PIANO-FORTES. [illegible]

ATTENTION [illegible] PIANO-FORTES [illegible]

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—[illegible]

A GREAT BARGAIN.—[illegible]

THEODOLITE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

A. H. GALE & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES [illegible] LINCOLN & THOMPSON [illegible]

PIANO FOR SALE.—[illegible]

NEW BUCKWHEAT FOR SHIPPING, &c.

CHOICE BAKERS' FLOUR.

CROMWELL & BINDSALL, [illegible]

OFFER FOR SALE [illegible]

UNITED FREEMEN'S LAND ASSOCIATION [illegible]

CHOICE TEAS AND FAMILY GROCERIES, [illegible]

TO PRINTERS.—[illegible]

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—[illegible]

ACOUSTIC ADMIRERS.—[illegible]

GOLD LEAF, GOLD LEAF,—FOIL, AND [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA VEAL AND MUTTON.—[illegible]

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES.—[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

THE [illegible] SCHOOL—[illegible]

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—[illegible]

NEW-YORK SCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WOMEN.—[illegible]

SING SING COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—[illegible]

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS [illegible]

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—[illegible]

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE—[illegible]

ERASMUS HALL ACADEMY, FLATBUSH, L. I.—[illegible]

GOLDSMITH'S CHEAP WRITING CLASSES [illegible]

MR. BRAGG'S MERCANTILE, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL FARM BOARDING SCHOOL—[illegible]

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, [illegible]

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—[illegible]

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE, GUITAR, AND ACCORDION [illegible]

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—[illegible]

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—[illegible]

MISS GALE, TEACHER OF THE PIANO-FORTE—[illegible]

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY [illegible]

THE ART OF DANCING—[illegible]

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—[illegible]

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—[illegible]

WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S DANCING CLASSES [illegible]

DANCING—MORE NEW CLASSES—[illegible]

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS.

[illegible]

G. C. ALLEN, Importer, [illegible] No. 11 Wall-st., [illegible]

GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS—[illegible]

GEO. C. ALLEN, [illegible] No. 11 Wall-st., [illegible]

DIAMOND CLUSTER RINGS [illegible]

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, [illegible]

ENAMELED WATCHES FOR LADIES [illegible]

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, [illegible]

THREE DOLLAR HATS.—[illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE, OR TO LET [illegible]

HOUSES FOR SALE—[illegible]

HOUSE AND STORE FOR SALE OR TO LET [illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD [illegible]

TO MANUFACTURERS.—[illegible]

$2,750.—HOUSES FOR SALE AT [illegible]

78 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE—[illegible]

FARM FOR SALE—[illegible]

EDWARD CROMWELL.

FARM FOR SALE—[illegible]

THREE SMALL CHOICE PARCELS OF LOTS [illegible]

TWO BEAUTIFUL LOTS FOR SALE—[illegible]

TO LET.

THREE HANDSOME FAMILY HOUSES

[illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET.

HOUSE, STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET.—[illegible]

HOUSE TO LET—[illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—[illegible]

TWO NEW COTTAGES TO LET—[illegible]

ROOMS TO LET—[illegible]

LOTS TO LET OR LEASE.—[illegible]

BUILDING TO RENT.—[illegible]

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—[illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET—[illegible]

STEAM POWER.—[illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET—[illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET—[illegible]

GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &c.

LAMPS, CAMPHENE, &c.

CHARLES FULLER, [illegible]

GAS FIXTURES, [illegible]

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE—FOR CASH ONLY.—[illegible]

H. F. FARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE [illegible]

GAS STOVES, COOKING APPARATUS, &c.—[illegible]

D. ELLIOT, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

[illegible] NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Newcastle and Richmond Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible bonds, interest payable at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York, 20th Feb. and Aug. $1,000 each.

$10,000 New-Jersey Central Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, [illegible]; interest payable in New-York, 1st Feb. and 1st Aug. $1,000 each.

$10,000 State of Virginia 6 per cent. Bonds; interest payable in New-York, 1st January and 1st July. $1,000 each.

[illegible] shares Bank of [illegible]

[illegible] shares Central Bank of Brooklyn

[illegible] shares Island City Bank

[illegible] shares Chatham Bank

[illegible] shares Knickerbocker Bank

[illegible] shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg

[illegible] shares Central Bank of the City of New-York

[illegible] shares Commercial Bank of New-Orleans

[illegible] shares Astor Fire Insurance Company

[illegible] shares Reliance Mutual Insurance Company

[illegible] shares Home Insurance Company

[illegible] shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company

[illegible] shares Dry Dock, Grand-st., Bowery and South Ferry Stage Company

[illegible] shares Phenix Gold Mining Company, of North Carolina

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

A. H. N. holds regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange.

At Private Sale.—A great variety of first-class Railroad Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks. Office No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall.

Wm. Irving, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF ELEGANT CABINET FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. Auctioneers, will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 20, and SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 707 Broadway, by order of William Banks and Wright Pomeroy, assignees.

Rosewood Furniture—Suites of carved rosewood parlor furniture, of various styles, in satins, brocatelles, plush, &c.; [illegible] carved rosewood centre, sofa, pier and card tables with marble and rosewood tops, carved rosewood etageres, of the various styles and patterns, for corners, [illegible] with wings; carved rosewood bookcases, secretaries, [illegible] dining tables, buffets with plate glass doors and backs; side tables, [illegible] carved rosewood bedroom furniture, [illegible] dressing bureaus, washstands, dressing tables, wardrobes, [illegible]; carved rosewood bedsteads of various styles and patterns, with wings; hall chairs, rosewood reception chairs, arm chairs and sewing chairs.

Oak Furniture—Suites of carved oak dining-room furniture, sofas, chairs, arm chairs, sewing chairs, &c., in velvet and muslin, extension dining-tables, buffets, side-tables, bookcases, library tables, bedsteads, hall chairs, [illegible].

Black Walnut Furniture—Suites of carved black walnut furniture, carved, in brocatelle, velvets, plushes, &c., and in muslin; centre, pier and sofa tables, library tables, bookcases and secretaries, extension dining tables, buffets, dining-room sofas and chairs, suites of bedroom furniture, French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, &c., in great variety; a large assortment of black walnut cottage bedsteads, of various patterns; mahogany furniture, consisting of every variety, and in large quantities; suites of painted and enameled furniture.

Mattresses—A very large and extensive variety, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows.

Unfinished Work—A large assortment of all descriptions; carved rosewood sofa frames, chairs do., centre tables, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, dining tables, &c., of black walnut, oak and mahogany, together with a large quantity of curled hair, steel springs, feathers, brocatelle, velvets, hair cloths. Sold by order of William Banks and Wright Pomeroy, assignees. At 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 707 Broadway, one spring cart, together with one set of cart harness.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, Oct. 17, WEDNESDAY, 18, THURSDAY, 19, FRIDAY, 20th, and MONDAY, 23d. At 10½ o'clock each day, at the store of Messrs. Palmer & Dwight, No. 175 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane.

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS—By order of Thomas [illegible], mortgagee and assignee.

[illegible] the immense stock of superb and costly jewelry, being the largest and most valuable assortment of fine plain jewelry, silver ware, watches, &c., ever offered at public auction in this City. The stock [illegible] of real diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and other precious stones, set and unset, sterling silver ware, plated do., gold and silver watches, in every variety and style, by the most celebrated English, Swiss and French makers, all of the first quality, and imported with sole regard to suit the best custom trade.

Diamonds—Necklaces, earrings and drops, also bracelets, brooches, [illegible], scarf pins, single and double [illegible] rings, [illegible] tiaras in sets, &c., relieved in rubies, pearls, opals and other precious stones.

Also, loose brilliants, in every variety of size, weight and color.

Rubies, opals, garnets, emeralds and sapphires, in complete sets of every description and style, in connection with other varieties of gems, all set in the finest gold, and unsurpassed for beauty of design and finish.

Silver spoons, forks, knives, &c.; opera glasses, fans, card-cases, port-monnaies, gold and silver pens and pencils, corals, fine gold jewelry, &c., in every variety.

Gold and Silver Watches, comprising duplex, chronometer, lepine, patent lever, and other descriptions, by the most celebrated English, French and Swiss makers, imported expressly to order, some of which are by Cooper, [illegible], Johnson, Bariole, French, [illegible], Vacheron, and others of equal celebrity, [illegible] in diamonds and pearls, sporting, independent seconds, and other [illegible] styles.

Also the large assortment of costly plate glass showcases, counter and wall cases, counters, jewelry racks with drawers, and plate glass tops.

Also, two fine-quality regulators, extra size, jewelery iron safe, complete with drawers and apartments, made to order.

Also, all the desks, office furniture, store scales, weights, &c., together with the lease, [illegible]. All the above goods will be sold positively without reserve, by order of the assignee.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the house [illegible]—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, contained in the large [illegible] story house, at above, consisting of very rich carved rosewood suites, in satin brocatelle, elaborately carved, [illegible] rosewood piano-forte, superb oil paintings, in rich frames; [illegible] French plate mirrors; [illegible] [illegible] carpets in the parlors; Gobelins [illegible]; rosewood tables, chairs, [illegible] &c.

[illegible] superb rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, gothic walnut do.; superb hair mattresses; [illegible] beds, bolsters and pillows; blankets; [illegible] rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus; [illegible] rich China toilet sets; [illegible] spring-seat chairs; French [illegible] and cottage do., divans, ottomans, tapestry and other carpets, rugs, oil-cloth, mahogany and walnut [illegible] chairs, in velvet and hair cloth, &c. With a large and valuable assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Purchasers are assured that the entire catalogue will be sold without the slightest reservation. No postponement. Catalogues at the house. Stages and cars pass the door.

Wm. Irving, Auctioneer.

DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st. Diamonds, jewelry, gold watches, &c., for account of whom it may concern—Single stone diamond finger rings, &c., weighing from ½ to 3¼ carats; cluster diamond breastpins, rings, &c.; diamond cluster ear-rings, single stone do. with pendants, suites of cluster diamond [illegible] and ear-rings and pins, elegant eleven stone diamond Maltese crosses, superb diamond bracelets, &c. And a large variety of other jewelry, set with pearls, rubies, turquoises, garnets, &c.; diamond and opal pins and rings; three stone diamond rings, &c.

Watches—Ladies' and gentlemen's hunting watches, gold chronometer watches, lepine and lever watches; ladies' small enameled gold watches, set with diamonds; and a large variety of other watches by the best English, French and Swiss makers. Gold guard, curb and vest chains, pencils, thimbles, &c.; silver boxes, cake knives. Every article warranted as represented in the catalogue. Can be examined on Wednesday, Oct. 18.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, SILVERWARE, &c. &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms No. 29 Beekman-st., by order of an administrator, a very large assortment of household furniture of every description. It will consist in part of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in suites, mahogany bookcases and wardrobes; secretary, wardrobes, [illegible], sofa bedsteads; dining and extension tables; marble-top dressing and plain bureaus; marble-top washstands; rosewood furniture, in hair-cloth; Voltaire chairs; carved-top do.; oil paintings; French plate mirrors; hair mattresses; French bedsteads; mahogany and curl maple chairs; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, large quantity of oilcloths, glass cases, &c.

Also, at the same time, the balance of silver-plated ware, together with a large quantity of second-hand furniture, from a family who are removing. Sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather.

Also, at private sale, two rosewood piano-fortes, in good order, at a low price.

Oakley & Wright, Auctioneers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 343 Fulton-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, four lots on Classon-av., next to the corner of Degraw-st.; also lots on the north side of Degraw-st., adjoining the above. These lots are in the most desirable part of the 12th Ward, on the highest grades in the city, commanding a view of Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and New-York; part of Staten Island, the shores of New-Jersey, the North and East Rivers, the Narrows, &c., and are in the vicinity of great improvements, near Washington-av., and part on Classon-av., both of which are opened, and are now graded and paved. Terms—A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Maps are ready at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 12 [illegible]. MORTGAGEE'S SALE, by order of the Sheriff, rich Elizabethan furniture, viz.: a splendid assortment of carved elegant writing and library tables, corner and side etageres, [illegible] oval mirrors, work-boxes, hall and arm chairs. Also, a large lot of well-made furniture, such as [illegible] parlor suites in brocatelle, sideboards, extension dining tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, very rich enameled chamber furniture, chairs, sofas, bookcases, mirrors, carpets, French china vases, toilet sets, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row, N. Y.—OCTOBER TRADE SALE.—The catalogue for the Supplement Trade Sale, to be commenced on the 31st instant, is now ready for distribution, and may be had upon application. It will be found to embrace very full and complete lists from the leading publishers, as also, large consignments of elegant books from the London Trade. The sale will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, and will occupy [illegible] days.

Walter [illegible], Auctioneer.

ON THURSDAY, 19TH INST., at 10 A. M., will be sold the entire furniture, beds, bedding, crockery, glassware, kitchen range, fixtures, fixtures, carpets, piano, [illegible], &c., contained in the American Hotel, corner of [illegible] and Nassau-sts. The hotel was newly furnished throughout in July, and the sale affords a fine opportunity for those who wish to purchase new furniture, beds, bedding, carpets, oilcloths, linen, &c., at a low figure. Sale positive. Catalogues can be had at No. 168 Wall-st., and at the hotel on the day of sale.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON, Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 129 Broadway, [illegible] THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Oct. 19, 20 and 21, sale of rare and curious books, [illegible]. Oct. 20, and following evening, [illegible]. Oct. 21, sale of standard and miscellaneous works in good order. Sales commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

W. A. Cairns, Auctioneer.

A [illegible] SALE [illegible] MONDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, [illegible] [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

Geo. Clark, Auctioneer.

NEW AND VALUABLE FURNITURE AND HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—On FRIDAY, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, at the spacious salesroom of T. [illegible], No. 504 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., by catalogue, a large and valuable collection of rich custom made furniture, piano-fortes, decorated china, &c.

PARLOR FURNITURE—Consisting of richly carved rosewood etageres of a new and desirable style, rosewood parlor suites in every variety of style and finish, covered in satin brocatelle, plush and hair cloth; centre, side and sofa tables, with Egyptian and Italian marble tops; music stands, quartette tables, gilt frame pier glasses, oil paintings in rich gilt frames.

DINING ROOM AND LIBRARY FURNITURE—Very superior extension dining tables of mahogany, walnut and oak, do. chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, arm and easy chairs, library book-cases, secretaries, writing and reading tables, &c.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—Consisting of rosewood, mahogany and walnut French and cottage bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus, with and without marble tops; washstands, commodes, wardrobes, cane seat and cottage chairs, rockers, best hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, &c.

Also, 20 suites of splendid enameled cottage furniture, finished in the most beautiful manner. Also, a large invoice of richly decorated china, viz.: tea sets, tête-à-tête sets, motto cups and saucers, vases, toilet sets, &c.

Piano-fortes and melodeons at 12 o'clock. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

HORSES.—New-York Tattersall's, corner 6th-av. and 39th st.—MENAGERIE HORSES AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at Tattersall's, No. 524 6th-av., near the Crystal Palace, on THURSDAY, Oct. 26, 1854, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY HORSES, attached to Barnum's Traveling Museum and Menagerie. The sale, which will take place at 11 o'clock A. M., will be positive, without reserve, and to the highest bidder. The lot comprises heavy draught, coach, ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses, &c., and may be examined at Tattersall's three days previous to the sale.

P. S.—Barnum's entire Menagerie, including seven Elephants, two Giraffes, one Rhinoceros, ten cages of wild animals, with wagons, harness, and all the paraphernalia thereunto belonging, will be sold at public auction at an early day, of which due notice will be given.

GEORGE CLEMENS, Auctioneer.

Henry Palmer, Salesman.

E. C. Kemp, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, GAS FIXTURES, &c.—TO-MORROW, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st. E. C. KEMP will sell at auction as above, a very large assortment of household furniture, piano-fortes, &c., which is particularly worthy of the notice of housekeepers, as the furniture is of good quality and will be sold without reserve, and consists of one handsome rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, rosewood parlor furniture en suite, china and cut glass ware, extension dining tables, silver plated castors, window curtains, gas fixtures, pier and oval mirrors, Brussels and other carpets, mahogany sofa and chairs, library and secretary book cases, oil paintings, marble top centre and pier tables, mahogany and other bedsteads, hair mattresses and paillasses, cane seat chairs, kitchen furniture, &c.

Piano-fortes, at 12 o'clock, will be sold several elegant rosewood piano-fortes, of superior tone and finish, which are particularly worthy the attention of those in want of good instruments. May be examined before sale.

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—GRAND SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—I will sell at public auction to-morrow, FRIDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, all the fine furniture and household goods contained in the [illegible] story house, No. 79 Warren-st., consisting of everything necessary and desirable for elegance and comfort, and all of the choicest goods, both as regards material and workmanship, for the most part in fine order, and divided suitably in parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut. Also will be sold all the beds, bedding and linen. Also the silver ware, cutlery, cut glassware and decorations, some of which are magnificent beyond description. Also the elegant mirrors, fine oil paintings, rich tapestry Brussels carpetings, rosewood and mahogany parlor [illegible] of furniture, &c., in all amounting to upward of $5,000 in the original cost. The terms are cash, and the sale positive.

J. L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 32 Pine and No. 5 Cedar-st., a magnificent assortment of green house plants—camellias, japonicas, &c., embracing every variety from the Nursery of Mr. Thorburn, Astoria, L. I. [illegible], [illegible], acacias, [illegible], [illegible] camellias, double white imbricata, double striped myrtifolia, [illegible], [illegible], candidissima, rosea elegans, single red, pompone, Indiarubber tree, together with a general assortment of the finest hot house plants, most of which are very choice. The attention of Amateurs and the trade, is respectfully solicited to this sale, as the above comprise some of the choicest specimens of Mr. Thorburn's collection.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 17 Wall-st., a choice assortment of Dutch bulbs, consisting of Hyacinths, Tulips, crown imperials, Jonquilles, narcissus, crocus, lilies, &c., in prime order, in lots to suit purchasers.

Thomas Bell, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BELL & BUSH will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, in the auction rooms, No. 37 Centre-st., a choice assortment of excellent household furniture, and various housekeeping articles.

BANK NOTICES.

SAVINGS BANK.—Corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, and for the benefit of all classes of persons. OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. (WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.) This Institution receives deposits from Minors and married women. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under.

OFFICERS.

Hon. JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.

Philip W. Engs, 1st Vice-President. Isaac T. Smith, 2d Vice-President. W. H. Ellsworth, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Hon J. A. Westervelt,	[illegible]
Hon C. C. Crolius,	[illegible] Thomas,
Philip W. Engs,	[illegible] Livingston,
Isaac T. Smith,	James D. Fish,
Charles Miles,	Samuel D. Ashley,
Samuel Leeds,	James W. Elwell,
Joseph [illegible],	William H. Haswell,
Francis B. O'Connor,	[illegible] McCready,
Edward Bridge,	[illegible] James,
Charles L. Vose,	G. W. Quintard,
Hugh Munro,	Jacob Campbell, Jr.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—No. 350 3d-av., near 26th-st.—This Bank commenced business last month, and takes uncurrent money on deposit, and makes collections on all places in the United States and the Canadas.

DIRECTORS.

Richard Williamson, corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
Wm. L. Cogswell, No. 27 Madison-square.
Wm. M. Baxter, No. 214 East 23d-st.
Richard Kelly, corner of Lexington-av. and 29th-st.
Edward N. Bloom, No. 91 East 25th-st.
Darius Barnes, No. 75 East 20th-st.
Daniel Jackson, No. 160 East 24th-st.
James Owens, No. 47 East 21st-st.
O. B. Fletcher, No. 61 East 28th-st.
John R. Haley, No. 145 East 27th-st.
Ellis B. Harned, No. 126 East 28th-st.
J. F. Cunningham, corner 29th-st. and 1st-av.
D. R. Terrett, Yonkers, Westchester County.
James McElvaney, No. 35 Lexington-av.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

C. S. Vanderhoof, Cashier.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—Albany, Aug. 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the SULLIVAN COUNTY BANK, at Monticello, (an individual Bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the above Bank will be given up to said Bank.

au15-lawly-Th DANIEL B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—Albany, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker.

au9 '54-lawlyTh D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.

Interest at Six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Office No. 71 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of six per cent per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash, whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert S. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. B. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. G. Dowling,	H. W. Hamilton,	John T. Hoffman,
Gouverneur S. Lazear,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr.
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. S. Duncan,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Robert C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	Ed. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster.
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

Duncan F. Curry, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John D. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Isaac P. Fowler,
Wm. Chell,	R. N. Freeman,	Chas. V. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

William F. Leggett, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., 12th Month, 14th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	S. W. Lawrence,	Richd. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. V. Carlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.

Samuel Townsend, Secretary.

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN, L. I.—Offices No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and in New-York, corner of William and John-sts. Cash Capital $200,000. Insures against loss by Fire.

STEPHEN CROWELL, President.

Philander Shaw, Secretary.

CHANGE OF HOUR.—KINSLEY & CO.'S EXPRESS for Boston and the East, via Newport and Fall River, will leave Office No. 1 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Oct. 16 at 3½ o'clock P. M., instead of 5, connecting in Boston with all the Eastern Expresses.

For Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and the South at [illegible] o'clock.

Notes, Drafts, and Bills collected and prompt return.

Custom House business attended to in Boston, Newport and Philadelphia.

THERE IS NOW ON HAND—And constantly receiving at the ONE PRICE STORE of the subscriber, a large and seasonable assortment of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS. The public will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine the stock. Prices invariably fixed, and marked on the goods. J. A. LONG, No. 224 Greenwich-st., No. 10 corner of Barclay-st., near the Southern terminus of the 8th and 9th av. Railroads.

MEDICAL.

A NEW DISCOVERY.—A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE.

TO CURE BAD SPIRITS, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, HEART BURN, COLIC PAINS, WIND IN THE STOMACH, OR PAINS IN THE BOWELS, HEADACHE, DROWSINESS, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, MELANCHOLY, DELIRIUM TREMENS, INTEMPERANCE. WEAK AND SICKLY CONSTITUTIONS ARE SUDDENLY RESTORED TO HEALTH AND VIGOR.

DR. DARIUS HAM'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

IT STIMULATES, EXHILARATES, INVIGORATES, BUT WILL NOT INTOXICATE OR STUPEFY.

As a medicine, it is quick and effectual; curing the worst and most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all other derangement of the stomach and bowels, in from Four or Five Minutes to Twenty-four Hours.

It will instantly revive the most melancholy and drooping spirits, and restore the weak, feeble, nervous and sickly to health, strength and vigor.

As a delicious beverage, it is refreshing, exhilarating and stimulating; it will neither intoxicate nor stupefy.

THE INTEMPERATE AND INEBRIATE *will find instant relief from the horrible feelings produced by the use of bad intoxicating liquors.*

NERVOUSNESS.

Persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become dejected, and their nervous systems shattered, constitutions broken down, and subject to that horrible curse to humanity,

THE DELIRIUM TREMENS,

will in ten minutes feel the happy and healthy invigorating efficacy of DR. HAM'S INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

DR. HAM'S AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

WHAT IT WILL DO!

Dr. HAM, the inventor and discoverer of this Medical Beverage, assures the public, that for the complaints and ailments it is recommended to remove and cure, it will not deceive nor disappoint the patient.

It is not recommended as a cure-all, but for the distressing ailments it is recommended for, the patient will feel its happy effects immediately.

Dose—One wine-glass full as often as necessary. It is good at all times.

One dose will in ten minutes, remove all bad spirits.

One dose will in five minutes cure heartburn.

Three doses will cure indigestion.

One dose will give you a good appetite.

One dose will stop the distressing pains of Dyspepsia.

One dose will cure a violent sick headache.

One bottle cured Dr. William Davidson of Chronic Dyspepsia. Mr. Davidson was afflicted for six years, he could not eat the most simple food without great suffering; one bottle cured him entirely, he now eats animal and vegetable food with ease.

One bottle cured a gentleman of Dyspepsia, with Water Brash Eructations; he felt better after taking the first dose.

Mrs. Storms, of New-York City, was so troubled with Dyspepsia, that she had not eaten meat for four years. She was entirely cured by half a bottle. She was so much relieved after taking one wine glass of the Invigorating Spirit, that she could eat a meat dinner without difficulty.

One dose will remove the disagreeable and distressing effects of Wind or Flatulence, and the moment the stomach receives the Invigorating Spirit, the distressing load and all painful feelings will be removed.

One dose will relieve the most distressing pains of colic, either in the stomach or bowels.

A few doses will remove all obstructions in kidney, bladder, or urinary organs.

Persons who are seriously afflicted with any kidney complaints are assured speedy relief by a dose or two, and a radical cure by the use of one or two bottles.

NIGHTLY DISSIPATION.

Persons, who from dissipating too much over night, and feel the evil effects of the poisonous liquors, in violent headaches, sickness at stomach, weakness, giddiness, &c., will find one dose will remove all bad feelings.

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions, should take the Invigorating Spirit three times per day; it will make you strong, healthy and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual organs, and restore the bloom of health and beauty to the sickly, shriveled and wasted care-worn face.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY & CO., Wholesale Agents, No. 162 Fulton-st., up stairs. Sold by Druggists everywhere. JAMES QUIN, corner of Jane and Hudson-sts.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.—By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (500,000,) 18mo, pp. 250 (on Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1). Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also a wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice and also explains many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 5 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224 New-York Post-Office.

DR. JAMES W. POWELL—PROFESSOR OF DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Receives his patients from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 502 Broadway. Twenty years extensive practical experience in this City and modern discoveries, enable him to treat with skill and great success, amaurosis, cataracts, granulations, deafness, chronic discharges, and all other diseases of those delicate organs, and to restore many cases hitherto deemed incurable. Squinting removed instantaneously. Dr. POWELL'S popular "Treatise on the Eye" should form a part of every family library; it may be the means of preserving a treasure, which money cannot buy. Artificial eyes inserted without an operation or pain, that will move and look exactly like the natural eye. Dr. POWELL'S celebrated self-acting eye and ear fountains, which obtained the medal at the Crystal Palace, can be procured at his office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should [illegible] before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of secret diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, Dr. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. [illegible] Broadway, [illegible] from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. *Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

RISLEY'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU—For pain and weakness in the small of the back, stoppage and pain in voiding urine, and many other troublesome symptoms consequent upon inflammation and disease of the kidneys, bladder, or urethra. RISLEY'S BUCHU is a safe reliable and standard remedy, highly recommended by the medical faculty for all diseases of the urinary organs. Price $1. Sold at RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway and Canal-st.; RING'S, corner Broadway and John-st., and by Druggists generally; sold at wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 39 Warren-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—10th edition, 340 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 542 Houston-st. Hours of consultation, from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DR. MACK CAN BE CONSULTED in his specialty at No. 60 White-st., four doors west of Broadway, from 8 to 1, and from 5 to 9 in the evening. Dr. MACK'S remedies for females sold by him only. Price from $3 to $5.

A DEE'S INFALLIBLE FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY.—Is found to be an unfailing cure for this most distressing complaint wherever it has been tried. One bottle effects a cure. Price $1. For sale at the office, No. 211 Centre-st., and No. 107 Fulton-st.

JUST RECEIVED—A fresh lot of Blair's celebrated GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS, which are for sale wholesale and retail. Dodd's compound BONESET CANDY—the best remedy for coughs, &c.

JOHN B. DODD, No. 160 4th-av., below 12th-st.

CARD.—DENTAL OPERATIONS WITH SKILL—Parts supplied true to nature, and children's teeth regulated by T. B. KENNEDY, No. 181 4th-av., near 14th st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, New-York, June 5, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, will be paid on the first day of July next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 10th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time after the 10th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 40 Wall-st., Oct. 4, 1854.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th inst. The transfer book will be closed until after that date.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

CHARTER-OAK GRAPES.—These Grapes grow many of them to the size of an inch and a half in diameter. It is also the earliest Grape that grows in the open air. The skins are thin, and the pulp is soft and sweet. They are far superior to any other Grape ever grown. Samples of the Grapes can be seen at the Seed Store, No. 7 John-st., New-York. Also, the Roots and Vines for sale. All orders promptly attended to, by JOHN B. JAMES, No. 7 John-st., New-York.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c. &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire proof buildings to be erected, at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new buildings of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

United States Mail and Express route.

Two daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted) leave Chicago, (corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express .... [illegible] A. M.

Second—St. Louis Night Express .... [illegible] P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton ([illegible] miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers.

WINCHESTER AND REINDEER

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS 14½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantages of this,

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

At Alton—Connections with daily line packet, to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

At St. Louis—Connections with first-class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

E. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

Chicago, Aug. 1, 1854.

NEW WIDE GAUGE ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO ROCHESTER.—The ROCHESTER AND GENESEE VALLEY RAILROAD is now open, and in connection with the Buffalo, Corning, and N. Y., and N. Y. and E. R. R., forms a direct route from New-York to Rochester.

The directness of this route, together with the superior comfort afforded by the wide cars, renders it by far the most desirable between the above named cities.

Tickets can be procured at the N. Y. and E. R. R. Ticket Office, foot Duane-st., and at No. 193 Broadway, also in Jersey City.

Baggage checked through.

Freights will be transported between New-York and Rochester with dispatch. Any information desired in regard thereto can be obtained by calling upon the General Freight Agent of the N. Y. and E. R. R., Erie Building, or C. S. TAPPAN, Express Freight Agent, No. 193 Broadway.

No Trains on the B. C. and N. Y. R. R. on Sunday.

J. A. REDFIELD, Superintendent.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI.—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or of the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: *First*—6 A. M. Express Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Second*—9:30 A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Third*—2:30 P. M. Express Mail from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. *Fourth*—3 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky and stations on Mad River Railroad. *Fifth*—8:30 P. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of C. & T. R. R., Cleveland, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M. for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M. for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passengers at 4 P. M. for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake; and at Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Trains 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 5 A. M., 2:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st. for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Sept. 4, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. for Somerville (way) at 5:30 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethport with trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. Returning—Will leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton,) at 6:15 and 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Somerville (way train,) at 6:30 A. M. New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M.; Elizabethport at 7:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3 and 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST VIA NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $3 [illegible] and 4 P. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., at $2, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $20) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1:30 P. M.; Burlington 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and at Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train, at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 9 o'clock, and Burlington at 11:30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M. will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or L. P. DUNTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—THROUGH LINE TO NEW-LONDON AND NORWICH—Morning and Night—On and after WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, Trains will leave New-Haven at 11 A. M., and 7:10 P. M., for New-London and Norwich, on arrival of the 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. express trains from New-York. Returning, leave Norwich at 6 A. M. and 10¼ A. M., for New-London, New-Haven and New-York. RICHARD N. DOWD, Superintendent.

FINANCIAL.

GREAT HESSIAN STATE LOAN OF $6,725,000—To be reimbursed with $10,588,510

Or £2,400,000

This loan is guaranteed by the Government; and contracted by the eminent Banking House of Messrs. M. A. VON ROTHSCHILD & SONS, in Frankfort-on-the-Main. The following capital prizes must be gained, viz.:

14 of	$40,000	60 of	$4,000
14 of	20,000	80 of	2,000
24 of	12,000	120 of	1,200
50 of	8,000	150 of	1,000

&c., &c. The smallest prize is $55.

The next drawing will take place in December, 1854.

THE PRICE OF SHARES IS AS FOLLOWS:

1 share for	$1	25 shares for	$20
6 shares for	5	60 shares for	40
13 shares for	10	[illegible] shares for	80

Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of colonial bank notes, bills on Europe, &c. For the security of the public the prices of the shares have always been fixed at the above rates, and (unlike the former agents) on payment of the Prizes, the undersigned make no deduction from the amount on any pretence whatever.

They have great pleasure in announcing that they are now appointed Sole Agents for this distribution for the British Colonies and Foreign Parts, and that during the last twelve years they have paid to successful holders of shares in Great Britain Prizes amounting to £39,000 free of deduction which have been distributed in Liverpool, Manchester, London, &c.

After the Drawing each Shareholder will receive a list of the winning numbers. The Prizes will be paid in cash at Frankfort-on-the-Main, East or West Indies, Canada, Paris, London, New-York, &c.

Apply without delay to Messrs. J. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & SONS, Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Germany, or at their House, Messrs. A. SCHWARZSCHILD & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London. Remittances which arrive too late will be returned to the sender, or, if he prefers it, shares in the following drawing will be forwarded.

Office New-York and Erie Railroad Co., New-York, Oct. 12, 1854.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company, held on the 10th inst., the following persons were elected, viz.:

Homer Ramsdell,	Samuel Marsh,	Daniel Drew,
Cornelius Smith,	Shepherd Knapp,	Charles M. Leupp,
Wm. L. Lodge,	Nelson Robinson,	M. O. Roberts,
John Arnot,	A. S. Murray,	Geo. F. Talman,
D. A. Cushman,	W. R. Skidmore,	Louis Von Hoffman,
Chas. Moran,	Ralph Mead.	

At a meeting of the Directors, held this day, HOMER RAMSDELL was reelected President, and SAMUEL MARSH was reelected Vice President—both unanimously. NATHANIEL MARSH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—Albany, July 26, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for thirteen directors of the above company, and for three inspectors to preside at the next election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 1 Ann-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of October, 1854, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed on and after the 17th inst., until the election is held. Dated New-York, Oct. 17, 1854. By order. JESSE W. CONKLIN, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND, for sale. We draw on the Union Bank of London. Belfast Banking Company, Ireland. National Bank of Scotland.

Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward. TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st.; cor. Pearl.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon, } Illinois.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rates of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 10, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, of St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

WINDMILL.—Just what the civilized world have looked for for many centuries. HALLADAY'S SELF-REGULATING WINDMILL will be on exhibition at the State Fair, Philadelphia, Sept. 27 to 29, New-York, Oct. 3 to 6, New-Haven, Oct. 10 to 13. HALLADAY, McCRAY & CO., Ellington, Conn.

COAL.—I am now selling the best quality of Red Ash at $7 per ton, weight warranted or forfeit the Coal. Less from boats. PETER CLINTON, corner King and Greenwich-sts., 26th-st. and 8th-av.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £30 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20	1854
Saturday, Oct. 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4	1854
Saturday, Oct. 28	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15	1854
Saturday, Dec. 9	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29	1854
Saturday, Dec. 23	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13	1854

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch;

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AFRICA, Harrison,	leaves New-York	Wednesday, Sept. 20
NIAGARA, Leitch,	" Boston	Wednesday, Sept. 27
ARABIA, Judkins,	" New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 4
AMERICA, Lang,	" Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 11
CANADA, Stone,	" New-York	Wednesday, Oct. 18
EUROPA, Shannon,	" Boston	Wednesday, Oct. 25
AFRICA, Harrison,	" New-York	Wednesday, Nov. 1
NIAGARA, Leitch,	" Boston	Wednesday, Nov. 8

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—Now comprise the following magnificent ships:

Albion, new,	*Kossuth*,	*Northampton*, new,
Shamrock, new,	*Ben Adams*,	*Emerald Isle*, new,
Cambria, new,	*Houghton*,	*Dreadnought*, new,
West Point,	*Hibernia*,	*Wm. Tapscott*, new,
Constellation,	*Antarctic*,	*Guy Mannering*,
Richard Morse,	*Centurion*,	*Andrew Foster*,
Sheridan,	*Garrick*,	*Jos. Rommel*,
Empire,	*Arctic*,	*Constitution*,
Florida,	*Racer*,	*Underwriter*,
Fulton,	*E. Z.*,	*New-Hampshire*,
A. Z.,	*Siddons*,	*Isis Rutledge*,
Progress, new,	*Roscius*,	*Staffordshire*,

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year; thus passengers can fully rely on not having any detention at that port. THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior ships, viz.: OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. Passage in either of which can be engaged at the lowest rates. DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge.

W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH (2,500 tons burthen) will leave from Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, Oct. 27, connecting with the steamship YANKEE BLADE, (2,500 tons burthen,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Commencing on the 27th of October, the days of sailing of the steamers will be changed to the 12th and 27th of each month. When these days fall on Sunday the steamers will leave on the Monday following. There will be no steamer on the 19th of October.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA.—Carrying the United States Mail. The steamship CAHAWBA, J. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will commence receiving freight on MONDAY MORNING, Oct. 23, and will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.

Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will succeed the CAHAWBA, and sail THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 1854. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship's sailing.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. SIMPSON, Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:

Thursday Night	31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night	28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night	26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night	23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night	21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night	18th January, 1855.

Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda $35

Passage money to St. Thomas 70

S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 21, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by Railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon, to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, Atlanta, &c., &c.

Passage and fare, (State room included,) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage passage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—The well known and favorite steamer ARMENIA, will leave New-York, foot of Chambers-st., for Albany and intermediate landings every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, at 7 o'clock. Returning, leaves Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock. For further particulars inquire at the office, foot of Chambers-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their product, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paints will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. 45 Dey-st. to No. 185 Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and its most successful competition with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.

HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.

New-York, May 1, 1854.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against STEPHEN E. COLE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, THOMAS T. GUION, at his residence, No. 227 Jay-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated June 8, 1854.

HARRIET A. COLE, THOMAS T. GUION, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEVI SCRIBNER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribed ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, at No. 150½ Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of April next.

Dated New-York, the 12th day of October, 1854.

E. GAY SCRIBNER, Administratrix.

ARCHIBALD L. HYATT, o13-law6mTh* JAMES BARCMORE, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE S. WAITE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence in 127th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 23, 1854. MARIA E. WAITE, Adm'x.

au24-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL H. VAN WINKLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 159 West 19th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1854. NANCY VAN WINKLE, au3-law6mTh* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIPHALET CHICHESTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of CUMMINGS, ALEXANDER & GREEN, No. 19 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 8, 1854.

JOHN J. FIELDS, au10-law6mTh* SUSAN CHICHESTER, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BALTHASER KRESS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STILWELL & SWAIN, Attorneys, &c., No. 11 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of June, 1854.

BARBARA KRESS, Administratrix of ju15-law6mTh* BALTHASER KRESS, deceased.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 86th-st. to 92d-st., where it strikes the East River, in said City.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (2d story front room,) in the City, on or before the 4th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th of November, 1854.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 9th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, *lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on* both sides of Avenue A between the northerly side of 86th-street and the East River.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land, bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and the First Avenue, as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

EDWARD C. WEST, ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, GEORGE E. BALDWIN, } Commissioners.

New-York, Sept. 28, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THE NINTH-AVENUE, from [illegible]-road to 120th-st., in said City.

We, the Commissioners of estimate and assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the 18th day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 21 day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 23d day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by this assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of the 9th-av., between the northerly side of 59th st. and the southerly side of 120th st.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land, bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between 9th-av. and the 8th-av., and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between the 9th av. and the 10th-av., as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 23d day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM SINCLAIR, GERSHON COHEN, JOHN O'KEEFE, } Commissioners.

New-York, Oct. 11, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTIETH-STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York. We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Livingston Livingston, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the [illegible] day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 12 o'clock M., on the 20th day of November, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 16th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 80th-st., to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

LIVINGSTON LIVINGSTON, EDMOND GROSS, TERENCE McGUIRE, } Commissioners.

New-York, Oct. 4, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF EIGHTY-FIRST STREET, from the 5th-av. to the East River, in the City of New-York—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment herein, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (second story, front room,) in this City, on or before the [illegible] day of November, 1854.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 9th day of December, 1854.

Third—That the abstract of said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of December, 1854.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows: All those pieces of land, situated in the said City, between the easterly side of the 5th-av. and the East River, and extending on the northerly and southerly sides of 81st-st. to the middle of the blocks on either side thereof; and

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, ARTHUR T. MILLS, ABRAHAM MOORE, } Commissioners.

New-York, Oct. 17, 1854.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—NATHAN RICHMOND against WILLIAM H. HOWLAND and JAMES A. HAMILTON.—(Summons for relief.)—To the defendant, WILLIAM H. HOWLAND: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 157 Broadway, City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 26, 1854. E. W. ANDREWS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 157 Broadway.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of July, 1854. E. W. ANDREWS, o13-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—ARMAND L. MALHERBE against MARCEL GRIPSON DESCHAMPS.—Summons for relief.—To the above named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 142 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1854. WM. VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 142 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Westchester County, on the 11th day of October, 1854. o12-law6wTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN DEMPSEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of NOYES, POWERS & TALLMADGE, No. 30 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1854.

my11-law6mTh* JOHN DEMPSEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM STORIE, late doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 84 Charlton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1854. GEORGE PAULDING, jy20-law6mTh* One of the Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN FORSYTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of WM. FORSYTH, No. 377 Franklin-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. [illegible], 1854.

MARY FORSYTH, Administratrix. WM. FORSYTH, Administrator.

au10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMOS C. BENCHLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of RICHARD C. PARDEE, No. 32 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1854.

je8-law6mTh* JULIA E. BENCHLEY, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANSON G. PHELPS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscriber, at the office of Estate of ANSON G. PHELPS, No. 21 Cliff-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 5, 1854.

jy6-law6mTh* OLIVIA PHELPS, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRADY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 112 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of July, 1854.

jy13-law6mTh* ANN BRADY, Administratrix. JAMES BRADY, Administrator.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

CITY SCHOOLS.

Meeting of the Board of Education—Interesting Proceedings.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon. E. C. Benedict, Esq., President of the Board, occupied the Chair.

A communication was received from the City Comptroller, submitting a detailed estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the various Departments for the year commencing on the first of next January. It was referred.

A large number of communications of no general interest, from School officers and others, was received and appropriately acted upon.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the Standing Committee on Libraries be requested to report to this Board, at as early a day as practicable, the amount of money provided by law for the establishment and increase of school libraries in this City during the present year, the amount thereof actually applied to that purpose, and the manner in which the same has been applied, and the disposition which has been made, or is proposed to be made, of the residue, if any, of the money so provided.

Resolved, That the City Superintendent be respectfully requested to report to this Board his views upon the following matters, viz.:

1. As to the propriety and expediency of opening the public schools of this City on Saturday, the same as the other days of the week.

2. What advantages, if any, would be gained, or what evils incurred by such a change.

3. The effect such a change would have upon the progress of the scholars in their studies and general advancement.

4. Whether, in the opinion of the Superintendent, such a change would not go far to correct the evils of truancy, and engender attendance.

Resolved, That the Committee on By-laws report as early as practicable, rules and regulations in reference to such further duties of the City Superintendent and Assistants as may be necessary, not already provided by law, and particularly in reference to proper regulations for the examination of persons proposed as teachers in any of the schools under the charge of the Board.

Resolved, That the City Superintendent be requested to report to this Board whether it is expedient to have a census taken of all the children in this City, of suitable age to attend school, and if it is deemed expedient, to report a plan by which the same can be accomplished.

Resolved, That the City Superintendent and Assistants be requested to prepare a revision of the class and text books now in use in the several schools and departments, to secure, as far as practicable, uniformity of instruction, and to report to the Board the result of their labors.

A resolution was also adopted appropriating $1,000 for repairing and painting the Free Academy, and ornamenting and regulating the grounds of the same.

The City Superintendent of Schools submitted his report for September. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of appropriating $3,000 for the incidental expenses of the Board, and in favor of appropriating $1,307 for the payment of work done in erecting class rooms on School-House No. 31. Both reports were adopted.

The same Committee submitted a report giving $120,305 70, an estimate of the amount of money which will be required from the City Treasury to meet the payments of the Board on the first of next month. The report was accepted, and a resolution attached thereto, requesting the Comptroller to authorize the City Chamberlain to place in the City Treasury that amount subject to the drafts of the Board of Education, on and after the 1st of November next, was adopted.

The Committee on Free Scholarship reported in favor of granting the applications of Theresa A. Silber, Martha Colyer and H. Augusta Fellows, to fill Free Scholarships in the Rutgers Female Institute. The report was adopted.

The Executive Committee on the Free Academy recommended the appointment of Hector Madry as Tutor in the Department of French Language and Literature in the Academy, and the recommendation was adopted.

The Executive Committee on Normal Schools asked the Board to increase the salary of Leonard Hazeltine, the Principal of the Female Normal School, to $500 per annum. The increase was ordered.

The Executive Committee on the Free Academy recommended that the salaries of Tutors Blenkinson and Sheldon, be increased to $1,000 from date. The recommendation was adopted.

The salaries of tutors Hardy and Compton, of the Free Academy, were, on motion, increased to $600 per annum.

The Committee on Supplies submitted a report recommending an appropriation of $10,000 for the Depository of the Board. The report gave rise to a long debate, but it was finally adopted.

No other business of special importance was transacted.

Convention of Water-Cure Physicians.

An informal meeting of Water-Cure Physicians, preliminary to the organization of the Convention, was held yesterday at the residence of Dr. O. H. Wellington, corner of University-place and Twelfth-street. About twenty-five physicians were present. No business was transacted, the remarks being entirely conversational. The delegates are to meet this morning in the lecture-room of the Hydropathic Institute and School of Dr. R. T. Trall, No. 15 Laight-street.

In the evening Dr. Wellington delivered a lecture upon the subject of Hydropathy and Hygiene at the Stuyvesant Institute. It was not very numerously attended. At the close, Dr. Joel Shaw, the pioneer in the introduction of Hydropathy in this country, made a few brief and interesting remarks.

☞ Archbishop Hughes and Bishop Timon sailed for Europe yesterday by the *Canada*. The steamer took 82 passengers and upward of $800,000 in specie.

Total Wreck of Brig Harp and Bark Wellington.

The bark *Shirley*, of Baltimore, arrived at this port yesterday in forty-six days from Monrovia, Liberia. She brought a cargo of palm oil and camwood to Mr. George W. S. Hall. We learn from Capt. Thompson that the brig *Harp*, of Baltimore, went ashore at Monrovia Beach on the 1st of August, and the vessel and cargo became a total loss. The crew were saved, and the first and second mates came home in the *Shirley*.

The British bark *Wellington*, bound to Australia, was cast away in the same gale. The vessel was totally wrecked, but the captain and crew were saved.

Public School Examinations.

The regular semi-annual examination of the Ward and Primary Schools by the City Superintendent, Assistants, and Ward Officers, will commence on Tuesday next, 26th inst., and will be concluded on the 23d of November. One of the purposes of this examination will be "to inquire into all matters relating to the government, course of instruction, books, studies, discipline, and conduct of such Schools, and the condition of the School-houses;" and also to see that the registers and books of the Schools are properly kept and written up.

Lecture of Rev. John Lord.

A very numerous and highly respectable audience was present, last evening, at the Mercantile Library Hall, to listen to the lecture of Rev. John Lord, upon the subject of "The rise and fall of the Bourbons."

The subject of the lecture of last evening was Henry IV., and it was treated in a masterly manner. Mr. Lord possesses a remarkably fascinating style of composition, and his lectures betray at once deep research and the ability to trace out the philosophical bearings of history. The second of the course will be delivered on Wednesday evening next.

The Christian Home.

We understand that Dr. Townsend, of this City, has donated four lots of ground, valued, in the aggregate, at $10,000, as a site whereon to erect a building for the "Christian Home for Female Servants." The "Home" is at present at No. 314 Sixth-avenue, corner of Thirty-sixth-street. It is effecting much good among that class of unprotected females for whose benefit it is specially designed. Although the institution has been open but a few months, it has already commended itself to the liberal and good of the community of all denominations. The excellent ladies under whose management it is, devote much of their time to its affairs, and have demonstrated it to be one of the most praiseworthy of the many philanthropic institutions of which the City can boast.

The Cambrian Association.

A regular meeting of the Cambrian Association was held at St. David's Hall, No. 212 Walker-street, last evening. W. O. Jones, Esq., Vice-President, presided; T. Price, Jr., Secretary. The meeting was mainly occupied in making arrangements for the forthcoming Charitable Ball of the Society. Several committees reported. It was finally agreed to hold the Ninth Annual Ball of the Association on the 13th of December next, in Niblo's Saloon. The Music will be furnished by Shelton's Band.

Selling Liquor Without License.

The Grand Jury have indicted 1,112 dealers in the different wards of this City, for selling liquor without license. Many of these persons will be brought to trial in the Court of General Sessions, next month. Martin Pellsang, one of the indicted, went to the Halls of Justice yesterday, and gave bail for his appearance in November. He bought out a porter-house in Leonard-street, and was selling liquor under a license granted to the former tenant.

Arrest for Robbery in Delaware.

Oswald Schettauf, aged 16 years, a native of Saxony, was committed to the City prison yesterday morning on a charge of larceny. The prisoner, it is alleged, stole two silver watches, a gold chain and key, a breast-pin and bank bills, all of the value of $50, from Mr. Charles Schield, at Delaware city, in the State of Delaware, on the 14th inst. He came from Philadelphia yesterday, and several articles of the stolen property were found in his possession. Upon his examination Schettauf said he was guilty.

The Case of Theo. A. Rossi.

Theodore A. Rossi, the young Post-Office Clerk, who has been twice tried for purloining letters from the City Post-Office, has been discharged by Judge Betts *upon his own recognizances*. This will probably end the matter.

Another Prize-Fight.

A Cincinnati paper says that a sparring match has been arranged between Tom Hyer, of this City, and McGowan, of St. Louis. The stake is $3,000. The parties are to meet midway between St. Louis and New-York. The day is not fixed.

☞ The French frigate *Iphigénie*, now lying in our harbor, fired a grand salute yesterday, on reception of tidings of the reported victories of the Allies at the river Alma, and the taking of Sebastopol. The French, English and Turkish flags were displayed at the mast-head.

☞ The "Bell Guard" is the title of a Military Company, formed of the sons of respectable families in the Ninth Ward. They paraded last week, went to the Palace, and had a pleasant time.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Ladies—If the winds of heaven have visited your faces too roughly, or if sickness or sorrow have given them a saffron or a pallid hue, Phalon's Paphian Lotion will banish these blemishes, and if regularly used will render the skin soft, pliable and rosy. Phalon's, Nos. 517 Broadway (St. Nicholas Hotel,) and 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-street. Sold by druggists and dealers in fancy articles everywhere.

(Advertisement.)

☞ The buyers of country clothing houses are respectfully notified that our large trade enables us to offer a Fall and Winter stock of unusual extent and great variety, at remarkably low prices for cash. Wholesale purchasers now in town are invited to call and examine for themselves. Rogers & Co.'s wholesale and retail clothing warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets.

(Advertisement.)

Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by Thomas & Maxwell, (Successors to J. S. Aspinwall,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Read the *National Police Gazette*.
Read the *National Police Gazette*.
Read the *National Police Gazette*.
Read the *National Police Gazette*.
Read the *National Police Gazette*.

(Advertisement.)

A Great Chance.—Our readers will observe in the advertising columns, particulars of the sale of the American Hotel, fixtures, &c., corner of Ann and Nassau-street. A good opportunity for entering into this most profitable business.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Dehler's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Pills may be obtained, wholesale or retail, at the Dépôt, No. 341 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Nominations.

The Delegates of the Fifteenth Ward of Brooklyn, (as consolidated,) have made the following nominations:

For Supervisor—Jacob L. Fenn.
For Aldermen—Geo. C. Preston, Thos. Eames.
For Assessor—Joseph T. Miller.
For Captain of Police—Chas. Sherman.
For Constable—Geo. D. Dygert.
For Commissioner of Excise—David Slocum.
For Inspectors—Sidney Smith, Daniel Young, Cornelius Ruddy, Robert Clark.

Fifth Assembly District Whig Nomination.

The Whig Convention which met at Flatbush yesterday afternoon, nominated David S. Mills as the Whig candidate for Assembly from the Fifth District.

Brooklyn Association for the Promotion of Industrial Schools.

The first annual meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday evening, in the Athenæum, Brooklyn. Mayor Lambert presided. From the first annual report we gather the following particulars. The object of the Association is to provide for the educational and moral wants of the large class of children, who throng this as well as other cities—a class so destitute of the most common necessaries of life—so ragged and forlorn—oftimes orphans, and utterly friendless, and still more frequently, through the vices of their parents or others having them in charge, even in a more deplorable and abject condition than that of orphanage, that they are unfit to associate with the children who frequent our public schools. These schools are entirely above their social sphere and are almost wholly unknown and unheard of among the class to which these children belong. To meet and provide for these wants a few benevolent ladies last Winter conceived the idea of taking these friendless wanderers from the streets and placing them in a school where they might be taught, clothed and fed. The first step taken was the procuring the aid of a few friends, who would take an active interest in the enterprise. The first informal meeting was held on the 27th of March, 1854, when a Committee of three ladies was appointed to decide upon and name a Board of Managers. A Committee was also appointed to make the necessary arrangements preparatory to organizing, and a public meeting was held on the 4th of April in the Athenæum, when the organization was completed.

The next step taken was to organize a school, and to this end a house was rented on Concord-street, near the City Park, and a teacher and matron were engaged. This school was opened in the latter part of April, with a small number of children, and has been constantly increasing until now the average attendance is 50 children.

It is understood that no children are admitted to this school who are fit subjects for the public schools. Only those are admitted who live in the lowest stratum of society. The agents of the Society have gone among the poor and destitute that swarm in the filthiest parts of the city—into the very holes and corners, where these little ones are, to all appearances, as some might suppose, God and man forsaken—and have taken them in all their squalor and rags, and conducted them to the school. There they are first placed in the hands of the matron, by whom they are thoroughly scrubbed, washed and combed, and after being clad in suitable garments prepared for that purpose, they are sent into the school-room. Besides being clothed, the children have a warm dinner provided and served up to them each day.

A Case Not on the Calendar.

In the Circuit Court yesterday, two legal gentlemen of Brooklyn, opposing counsel in a case on trial, had some hard words.

Messrs. Crooke & Schumaker, Attorneys for the Sheriff of this county, had made a motion that an order of arrest, granted by Judge Clarke, of New-York, against the Sheriff of Kings County and two of his deputies, should be set aside. Mr. Sanxy and Mr. Lansing opposed the motion and wished an adjournment—Sanxy stating as his reasons for asking the adjournment, that the original affidavits upon which Judge Clarke granted the order, were filed with the Judge, and they were unable to obtain them. Mr. Schumaker replied that the original affidavits were never required to be filed on the granting of such an order; and furthermore stated that he had seen the original affidavits upon which such order was granted, in the hands of the Coroner, who had served copies of the same on the Sheriff some days after the order was granted; that he, Mr. Schumaker, had taken such original affidavits, with the return of Coroner Ball thereon, at the Coroner's request, and delivered them to Mr. Lansing. Mr. Sanxy replied that Mr. Schumaker had better make his oath to that effect, and he (Sanxy) did not know as he would believe it then.

As Sanxy was concluding his remarks, Mr. Schumaker made a spring towards Sanxy to strike him. Col. Crooke caught Mr. Schumaker in his arms; but Mr. S. succeeded, however, in striking Mr. Sanxy in the face. Mr. Crooke carried Mr. Schumaker, his partner, away from Mr. Sanxy. The Court-room, Judge Dean presiding, was in great confusion.

Col. Crooke was heard, amid the din and confusion, in a loud voice, to say, "*Judge, he should have struck Sanxy a great deal harder, for he deserves it.*"

Mr. Sanxy made a motion to commit both Schumaker and Col. Crooke for what occurred. Col. C. replied, in his usual dry and witty manner, "that instead of Mr. Sanxy's making such a motion as regarded him, (Crooke,) Mr. Sanxy was under obligations to him, for Mr. Schumaker would have demolished him (Sanxy) if he had not held him!"

Mr. Schumaker, in a very subdued manner, asked the pardon of Judge Dean, and stated that what occurred was done on the impulse of the moment, from what had been said by Mr. Sanxy, and assured the Judge that he would never be a participator in such a scene again.

A number of gentlemen of the Bar from New-York and Brooklyn interceded in behalf of Mr. Schumaker, and spoke highly in his praise as a gentleman; and Judge Dean, after reprimanding the parties as to the manner of conducting themselves as members of the Bar, passed the matter over.

King's County Board of Supervisors.

A meeting of this Board was held in Flatbush yesterday. Mr. Seabury, the County Treasurer, sent in a communication, in which he says that the suit commenced against Mr. Butler, late Clerk of the City of Williamsburg, for the recovery of license fees, is still on the Calendar, but more than one hundred causes precede it. Placed on file.

A resolution offered by Supervisor Dayton was adopted, directing a Chapel to be fitted up in the New Lunatic Asylum for religious exercises.

Brooklyn Court Calendar.

Circuit Court—*This Day*.—Nos. 67, 73, 81, 82, 83, 84, 87, 88, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108.

Later from Texas.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We have Houston papers to the 7th inst., and Galveston papers to the 8th.

We regret to perceive that the yellow fever was still prevailing in Galveston. The abatement in the pestilence which we noticed on the arrival of the steamship *Fashion* appears to have been only temporary. For several days there was a material decline in the number of deaths. On one or two days there were none. On the night of the 3d there was a genuine norther, the herald of the approach of cold weather. On the 7th, as we learn from the *Times*, there were sixteen new cases. That paper warns unacclimated persons not to go to Galveston at present. None can do so with safety.

Col. T. J. Allen, one of the proprietors of the *Journal* died of yellow fever in Galveston on the 7th.

Mr. Charles Merlin, an old resident of Houston, and formerly keeper of the Alabama House, in that city, was found dead in his bed on the morning of the 6th inst.

The same paper says there is but little doubt that the grading of the Galveston and Red River Railroad into the city will be completed by the 1st of November.

Major Emory was daily expected at San Antonio, at last dates, *en route* to the Masilla Valley. A part of Company A, from Fort Belknap, had arrived at Austin, and was awaiting orders to go to San Antonio, to become the escort of Major E. on the expedition.

The Austin *Gazette* says that a large number of Northern Camanches are gathered around Fort Chadbourne, who, from the feebleness of the garrison, are emboldened to commit outrages. The troops are on the alert to guard against attack.

Intelligence has been received from Fort Clarke, of a fight on the 8th of September, some eight miles from the Fort, between a body of Camanches and Lipans. The Lipans were victorious, and took horses as booty, most of them American horses, supposed to have been stolen from the lower country.

It is reported in Western Texas that several hundred deserters from the Mexican army have crossed the Rio Grande, and are now scattering themselves throughout the different sections of the frontier of Texas.

The Brazos *Planter* has later accounts from Matagorda than we received. The *Planter* says:

All the houses in the town, with the exception of 12, have been blown down. All the stores are down, and the goods have been greatly damaged. There were five persons killed by the falling of the houses—two Americans and three Germans, but we have been unable to learn their names. Dr. Perry's wife had her arm broken. The house of Col. Lewis, on the Peninsula, opposite Matagorda, was also blown down, and all the horses killed. From Caney we learn that the purgeries belonging to the sugar-houses of Col. Jones and Mr. Gibson, and the walls of Col. Warren's sugar-house, were blown down. Col. Hawkins' dwelling-house was blown down, and the thigh of one of his negroes broken. A new schooner which he had just brought out to take off his crop was wrecked.

We have other accounts of the damage done in several parts of the State by the recent gale, but these and the further details of the news we have no room for this morning.

The Coal Trade Suspended.—The coal operators in Schuylkill County have combined and suspended the shipment of coal, alleging as an excuse that the wages of workmen are too high. The consequence is an almost total failure in the receipts of coal, while the supply in the various yards of the city is probably not more than enough for a week's consumption. The operators could not have done a more unwise thing; for they cannot convince the public that with the enormous advance on the prices they are receiving, they cannot pay the very small advance in wages. They will feel the consequences of their folly before long, and we shall not be surprised if one of the first acts of Congress, on reassembling, shall be the removal of the duty on coal. They will have no one to blame but themselves.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, Oct. 18.*

☞ A Catholic Priest Tarred and Feathered.—The Bangor *Mercury* states that Rev. John Bapst, a Catholic pastor in that city, was tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail, in Ellsworth, on Saturday night, while on a visit to that place. He was formerly pastor in Ellsworth, and was then engaged in a controversy about the School question. The excuse the persons who committed the outrage offer is, that they had previously threatened to tar and feather Mr. Bapst if he came to Ellsworth again. The *Mercury* says: He has been pastor of the Catholic population in this city a few months. We understand he was born and educated in Italy. Since he has been here, he has done much good among the Catholic population, and has brought about many useful reforms, winning commendation on all hands.

MARRIED.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. Dr. J. S. Spencer, Cyrus A. Smith and Ellen M., daughter of Lucius Hopkins, Esq., all of that City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Dr. Dwight, Dr. Arthur H. Jackson, of Middletown, Conn., to Mary Nicoll, daughter of James Thorne.

On Monday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, Samuel Palmer Griffin, of Savannah, to Miss Emily Eliza, only daughter of the late Henry Eddy, of Brooklyn.

☞ Savannah papers please copy.

In Hoboken, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, by Rev. S. D. Ferguson, Geo. A. Jayne, of New-York, to Mary S., daughter of Geo. T. Teel, Esq., of Hoboken.

At South Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 16, by Rev. D. K. Austin, Mr. Samuel D. Smith to Miss Mary A. Quintard.

At New-Haven, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. S. W. S. Dutton, Mr. John B. Morris, of Brooklyn, to Miss S. Frances Chidsey, daughter of Capt. Wm. H. Chidsey, formerly of New-Haven, Conn.

At [illegible], on Tuesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Mr. Dater, Cyrus Cummings, Esq., to Miss Annie G. Snow.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 18, in St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, Thomas W. Groser and Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Waldo Haskins, and niece of the officiating clergyman.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Charles W. Halsey, Mr. Charles A. Haviland, of Williamsburg, L. I., to Miss Mary L. Trempler, daughter of Mr. Robert B. Trempler, of this City.

On Tuesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Mr. Erskine, Rev. John McNulty, of Richland City, Wis., to Miss Esther Finlay, second daughter of G. Finlay, Esq., C. G. O. Lambay Island, Dublin, Ireland.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 16, after a lingering illness, Thomas P. Hughes, in the 27th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this morning, at 10½ o'clock, from Calvary Church, 4th-av.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, Gertrude Cole, widow of Zachariah Cole, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral will take place at her late residence, No. 20 9th-av., on Friday, Oct. 20 at 1 o'clock P. M. Her friends and the members of the Carmine-st. Presbyterian Church are particularly invited to attend.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 18, after a lingering illness, borne with Christian patience and resignation to the Divine will, Isabella Morrison, a native of Scotland, aged 24.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 17, Sarah F. Mackenzie, relict of the late James H. Mackenzie, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 103 Amos-st., to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 17, William Acheson, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 30 Ludlow-st. The funeral will leave the house at 9½ precisely, for Somerville, Westchester Co.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Oct. 12, of disease of the liver, Richard [illegible], aged 63 years, 6 months and 11 days.

His remains were taken to Rochester, for interment.

Oct. 16, William L. Humphrey, at No. [illegible], aged [illegible].

At South Orange, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Oct. 18, of typhoid fever, William R. Smith, eldest son of the late Thomas R. Smith, of New-York City, in the 26th year of his age.

At Cooperstown, Otsego Co., on Wednesday, Oct. 18, at his residence, Mr. Chandler Root, late of the firm of Nukerck Root & Co., of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 18.

$1,000	Erie Income Bs.	91½	100	Erie Railroad..b30	46
1,000	Erie Conv. Bds. '71	75	470	do.....s3	46
2,000	do.	74½	100	do.	46
2,000	Erie Conv. Bds '62	79½	100	do.	45
1,000	Huds. Conv Bonds	77½	200	do.....s60	45
1,000	do.	77½	200	do.	45
2,000	do.	77	100	do.....s30	45
2,000	do.	76½	200	do.	46
1,000	Ill. Cen. RR. Bds.	76½	100	do.....s3	46
5,000	do.	76½	200	do.	46
2,000	do.	76½	50	Harlem R. R.	31
2,000	N. Y. Cen RR. 6's	[illegible]	250	do.	31
[illegible]	Hud. R. R. Bs	[illegible]	150	do.	31
5,000	Pan. Rd. Bds. [illegible]	[illegible]	50	do.....b3	32
25	Del. & Hud. C. Co	116	200	Reading R. R.	73
200	Canton Co......b60	21	200	do.	73
100	do.....b60	21	200	do.....s10	73
100	Nicar. Transit Co..s3	22	200	do.	73
100	do.	22	200	do.....c	73
50	do.	23	50	Huds. Riv. R. R.	44
100	do.....b60	23	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	98
100	do.	23	50	do.	98
100	do.....b30	23	45	do.	97
50	do.	23	5	Cleve. C. & Cin. R. R.	102
50	Pennsylvania Coal Co.	101	100	Chicago & R. I. R. R.b60	79
250	Cumb'd Coal Co...b30	30	47	N. Y. Central R. R.	90
100	do.	30	70	do.	90
10	do.	30	300	do.....b60	90
20	do.	30	50	Cleveland & Toledo..s3	66
20	do.....b3	30			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Income Bds.	92	100	Reading Railroad..s3	73
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	76½	300	do.	73
50	Merchants' Exch. Bk.	100	250	do.....b60	73
10	Hanover Bank	99	200	do.....b60	74
200	Cumberland Coal Co	30	200	Harlem Railroad	31
15	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.s3	66	100	Erie Railroad.....b3	46
200	Nicar. Transit Co.	22	300	do.	46
100	do.	22	100	do.....s30	46
50	Ill. Cen. R. R. 10 ♥ c	100	100	do.....s30	46
100	Nor. & Wor. R. R.b60	44	100	do.....s3	46
75	Stonington R. R.	71	50	Galena & Chic'o R. R.	98

Wednesday, Oct. 18—P. M.

The British steamer *Canada* carried out to-day $824,000, of which over $200,000 was in Mexican Silver, transferred from the steamer *Cahawba*, arrived from New-Orleans yesterday, and $600,000 in Gold, principally out of the Banks. There was also paid out $100,000 or more for Boston and the West. It is expected that the next Specie Averages will be somewhat lower, but the evident increase in the supply of Foreign Bills, noticed at New-Orleans as well as in this market, and the near approach of the next California packet, relieves present anxiety as to the further export of Gold the remainder of October. The closeness of Money affairs, which continues to be remarked in mercantile circles and among the Money lenders in Wall-street, appears to grow in a considerable measure out of the Bank embarrassments of the West, and the general disposition to scan the Bank movement of the City. The former have not only interfered with the ordinary Fall collections which ought, from the large amount due from the interior, to enable our merchants to meet their payments easily; but the Bankers themselves have become large borrowers in this Market. They first lean on their correspondents as heavily as they dare do without incurring protest, and then borrow on the State Stocks, which they have been using as a basis of circulation until the circulation has been forced home upon them. It has been quite evident, too, for some time past, and the result is now practically felt, that a number of our *recently established City Banks have been virtual* borrowers, instead of lenders of money; paying extravagant interest upon Country Bank balances, Saving's Deposits, &c., and in turn lending to the parties who originated their establishments, and who were influenced by the hope of facilities two or three fold greater than the Stock which they managed to subscribe and in some way pay for to set the machine in motion. The evil is now gradually correcting itself, and among the really substantial Banks, belonging to the Clearing-House there is a determination to compel reform, as a measure of common prudence due to the system. The Stock Brokers feel the pressure just now less sensibly than other parties. Such was the case yesterday, and the same evidences were remarked to-day. The speculative movement at the Board is not a heavy one, though a fair degree of activity has manifested itself for some days past, and prices are well supported. The very essential difference between the present times and the middle of last October when a somewhat similar state of things was experienced in the Money Market, though falling then more on the Railroad than the Mercantile and Banking interests, is, that Stocks bear less than two-thirds the market values then put upon them; they are more easily coined, and much more easily borrowed upon to the extent of the wants of the holders.

Two important legal opinions appeared to-day in support of the assumption by the Company of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad over-issue, by the late Transfer Agent, Robert Schuyler; one from Mr. Charles P. Kirkland, through the *Courier and Inquirer*, the other from Mr. Charles O'Conor, through the *Evening Post*. Another, from Hon. Greene C. Bronson, appears in the present number of the Daily Times, and a fourth from Mr. Lord, we understand, will be published in the *Tribune* to-morrow. Three of these eminent gentlemen have been retained by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, who have the subject in charge, and who are resolved that the case shall be fairly put before the public and the courts, notwithstanding the very extraordinary and mistaken step of the New-Haven Directors to prejudge the issue by soliciting, and their publishing the opinion of learned counsel on the other side. The opinion of Mr. Kirkland maintains that the celebrated result of the Kentucky Bank controversy covers the whole case. The parallel is complete, and the sense of the commercial interest as well as the judgment of the Courts has affirmed the equity and wisdom of the assumption of the entire fraudulent issue of a faithless Agent, acting within the general scope of his authority. Mr. K. makes only two cardinal points; first, on the liability of the Principal for the acts of his Agent, and secondly, that Corporations, in this respect, do not differ in the essential spirit of the laws of Agencies from natural persons and cannot be made subject to a different rule. Of the opinion of Mr. O'Conor, the editor of the *Evening Post* presents this brief summary:

First, That the directors may refuse to recognise as stock all shares which can be clearly and certainly traced to an origin in the over-issue;

Secondly, That all shares that cannot be so traced must be recognised, notwithstanding that the effect will be to exhibit a larger stock list than 30,000 shares; and

Thirdly, That the corporation is bound to pay all *bona fide* holders of shares thus rejected the full amount of their loss.

The opposite opinion, he thinks, is founded on the exploded fallacy that a corporation—because a mere creature of law—cannot violate law. Though the corporation has no legal authority to give shares beyond 30,000, it had actual capacity to issue shares to any amount, the validity whereof could not be denied by the company itself in an action by the stockholder for damages.

Fourth—The case of over-issue does not come within the class of wrongs where a corporation has acted outside of its chartered powers, as where an Insurance Company issues circulating notes, or a Bank issues policies of insurance. Keeping transfer-books and issuing certificates by the Directors or their Agent, were authorized acts, and third persons might well presume the acts legally done. The conclusions are:

1. Those who have, in the usual way, obtained certificates in their own names, are Stockholders in the Company, and entitled to be treated as such for all purposes. In this class I include all those who have obtained certificates since, as well as those who obtained them at the time of the purchase or hypothecation.

2. Those who have not yet obtained certificates in their own names, may do so on surrendering the certificates which they hold, with the power to transfer, and having the transfer made upon the books of the Company; and will therefore, become stockholders, with all the rights resulting from that relation.

Should the Company, on a proper application, refuse to allow the transfer to be made and to issue new certificates, the holders can maintain actions against the Company to recover the value of the stock.

The Stock Market to-day was not very animated, and at the afternoon Board closed dull. Prices, however, were well supported, particularly on Erie Shares and Bonds, and Reading Stock. Illinois Central Mortgages continue in fair request at the advance of yesterday, 70¾@70½; New-York Central a fraction down, the Stock being rather freely sold—supposed *short*—by a leading operator, both for cash and on contract. In regard to the circular of the Treasury soliciting Proxies for the December election, to which we referred on Monday, the following explanation is afforded by the Albany *Evening Journal*:

The New-York Times is alluding to the annual election of Directors of the Central Railroad, falls into a misapprehension which we are confident its usually well informed commercial reporter cannot entertain, unless through some erroneous information. Its comment on the printed notice given to stockholders, as a "private circular soliciting proxies," as a "remarkable proceeding," and as an usurpation of unwarranted authority by the executive officers, is unjust. The form of the circular was originally drawn by Gideon Hawley, and is the same that has been in use by the Utica and Schenectady Road, whose good management is proverbial, for a long series of years. It was adopted as being especially free from the very objections here brought against it.

If stockholders are not provided with full information in regard to the appointment of proxies, experience shows that they too often neglect this duty, and may suffer, by their negligence, any designing set of men to get control of the affairs of the Road. There is no "solicitation" whatever in the circular. Nor is it easy to see how greater *publicity* could be given than by a printed notice to every individual concerned, sixty days in advance. The executive officers would have been justly censurable if they had not adopted this prudent course.

The opinion of Judge Bronson, which we have the pleasure of publishing, after treating the settled law of Principal and Agent, as one founded in common justice, and all essential to commercial security, in a trading community like this, where Agency in one form or another "enters into more than one-half the business transactions in the State," takes ground against repudiation by the New-Haven Company.

First—Because it has no sanction in the plea that the Capital of the Company was exceeded by the over issue. Capital Stock and Certificates of ownership are different things. Capital is the fund gathered together for constructing and operating the Road. The Certificates are only the legal evidence of an interest in the fund. The effect of the over issue was to diminish the value of the shares; the fund remained precisely as it was before. The addition of 20,000 shares to the original 30,000 *reduced the intrinsic value of each share to three-fifths of what it was before.*

Second—The case would not have been changed if the Company had by the over-issue received five millions instead of three, as against innocent third parties; nor would the holders of the last 20,000 shares stand upon a different footing from the first 30,000. But this point is not at issue. The actual Capital is not in excess; too many certificates have been issued, but instead of increasing the Capital, the value *pro rata* of all the shares has been diminished.

Third—The charter provision that the capital stock should be divided into shares of $100 each, was not inserted to limit the Capital—that had been already fixed. The value was a nominal one for the convenience of the Company, *and not one in which the State had any interest.* It was not essential to the substantial powers of the Company. And the question, therefore, is reduced to one between the Company and its members.

The Cotton movements of the present Crop year is thus reported in Mr. Wright's Circular for the packet of to-day:

	Season from Sept. 1. 1854.	1853.	This Week. 1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	132,000	85,000	35,000	30,000
Exports to Great Britain	42,000	60,000	12,000	11,000
Exports to France	22,000	7,000	5,000	2,000
Exports to Foreign Ports	7,000	11,000	2,000	2,400
Total Exports	71,000	88,000	19,000	15,000
Stock on hand	130,000	162,000		

The market in this City has been gradually hardening during the past week, until at the close of business yesterday an advance of ⅛c. ♥ lb. was established on the quotations of last week. The reason for this improvement is to be found in the unfavorable turn of accounts from the South as to the prospects of the incoming crop—the impression generally prevailing that *prices will be better in Liverpool—and the very limited amount of stock at present for sale.*

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT AT THE SOUTHERN PORTS.

New-Orleans, Oct. 7.	1854.	1853.
Receipts since 1st Sept. last	76,874	30,356
Exports since 1st Sept. last	32,525	16,469
Sales of week	17,300	10,400
Stock on hand at date	60,228	33,201
Freight to Liverpool	9-16d.	¾d.
Exchange on London	9@10	8½@9½
Exchange on Paris	5.11½@17½	5.20@5.27½
Exchange on N. Y., 60 days sight	1½@2	2@2½

Mobile, Oct. 7.	1854.	1853.
Receipts since 1st Sept. last	14,760	13,957
Exports since 1st Sept. last	9,613	6,982
Sales of week	3,600	1,400
Stock on hand at date	34,264	15,161
Freight to Liverpool	½d.	[illegible]
Exchange on London	9@9½	8½@9
Exchange on Paris	5.15	5.20
Exchange on N. Y., 60 days sight	1½@2	2@2½

Savannah, Sept. 1.	S. Isl.	Upland.	1854.	1853.
R'pts since Sept. 1	15,278	230,343	315,521	345,308
Exp'ts since Sept. 1	15,528	304,943	320,471	343,103
Sales since 29th ult.	100	150	250	60
S. on hand at date	600	2,600	3,200	5,150
Freight to Liverpool				
Exchange on London			9@9½	9½@10
Exchange on Paris				
Exchange on N. Y., 60 days sight			1½@1½ dis.	1½@1½

Charleston, Oct. 13.	S. Isl.	Upland.	1854.	1853.
R'pts since Sept. 1	407	24,405	24,812	20,560
Exports since Sept. 1	416	24,065	24,481	19,149
Sales since 5th inst		4,041	4,041	2,400
S. on hand at date	1,361	16,001	17,362	16,564
Freight to Liverpool			½d.	7-16d.
Exchange on London			9½@9½	9½@9
Exchange on Paris			5.17½@20	nom.
Exchange on N. Y., 60 days sight			1½@1½ dis.	½@1

Galveston Cotton Statement.

From the Galveston News.

Galveston, Aug. 31, 1854.

	Bales.
Sept. 1, 1853—Old stock on hand	426
Received past week at this port	173
Received previously at this port	82,531
Received at other ports, via Sabine Pass and Matagorda Bay	28,066
Total	111,196
EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1, 1853.	
To New-Orleans	31,753
To Mobile	658
To New-York	35,773
To Boston	31,734
To Liverpool	6,191
To France	4,275
To Europe	3,001
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	615—108,903
Remaining on hand and shipped, not cleared	2,293

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $114,128, disbursed $127,867, and had at close $6,095,014.

Ohio and Indiana Railroad.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

On Monday evening last, Oct. 9, the track-layers reached the State line of Indiana, and threw up their hats in honor of so gratifying an event. There is now a continuous Railroad from Pittsburg to that point, spanning the great State of Ohio. Three miles and a half of iron remain to be laid to connect this city with Fort Wayne. In a few days the Road will be opened to Fort Wayne, connecting us with a wide-extended and most fertile country.

From the Boston Advertiser, Oct. 16.

Boston Banks.

A comparison of the footings of the weekly bank statement of the Boston banks, published this morning, with those of the statement for the previous week, exhibits the following results:

	Oct. 9.	Oct. 16.		
Capital	$31,755,683	$31,775,650	Incr.	$19,967
Loans and Discounts	49,796,964	50,680,456	Decr.	114,500
Specie	2,780,066	3,050,329	In cr.	773,763
Due from other Banks	9,404,353	9,378,387	Incr.	1,110,335
Due to other Banks	5,436,045	5,755,254	Incr.	329,209
Deposits	12,016,068	12,704,279	Incr.	1,306,088
Circulation	9,049,165	8,815,765	Incr.	662,349

The increase of capital is made up as follows: Eliot, $6,000; Freeman's, $2,167; Maverick, $6,000; National, $5,800; and Broadway Bank, $9,360.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 17.

Our Cotton market is firm, with sales during the past two days of 7,000 bales. Middling is quoted at 9¢c. Freights to Liverpool are at 7-16d. ♥ lb. A sale of new Molasses has been made at 23c.

Albany, Wednesday, Oct. 18.

Sales were made to-day of 2,400 bushels of Genesee Wheat at $2 24. There were no sales of two rowed Barley; four rowed brought $1 29@$1 30.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Canada, for Liverpool—Mrs. Henry Walker, 2 daughters, and Miss Taylor, Pennsylvania; P. Desmond and 2 ladies, New-York; Mrs. J. Cabenas, do.; Mr. and Mrs. Morley, England; R. Stasser and wife, Mr. Witt and lady, New-York; Madame Le Marchand, France; Mr. Colton, wife and 2 children, England; Mr. Edwards, A. Angrave, New-York; Col. Schreiber, [illegible] E. G. Howe, Hartford, Ct.; Mr. March, [illegible] New-York; Mr. Hicks, England; Patrick Morgan, Jamaica; Ernest Richter, New-York; A. [illegible] John Hatt, E. B. Strange, New-York; [illegible] Philip Speyer, Rev. [illegible] Du Pais, Mr. Berkefeld, H. [illegible] York; Mr. Glanville, England; Hon. John Fraser, Quebec; J. de J. Manger, Havana; H. Cabanas, do.; J. Anderson, England; J. B. Perry, New-York; Mr. Atkinson, Quebec; Rev. E. Pence, St. Louis, Mo.; Master J. Rose, do.; D. Leslie, Virginia; Mr. Shaffer, New-York; Rev. E. Gassinder, Buffalo; Rt. Rev. John Timon, Bishop of Buffalo; D. Littlejohn, New-York; John Wood, do.; Right Rev. Archbishop Hughes and chaplain, do.; Mr. Ward, do.; F. S. Kintner, Kentucky; Mr. Harrison, England; J. B. Robb, Boston; L. Terry, Rome, Italy; Jas. Denny, Dunbarton, Scotland; John Tullack, do.; H. G. [illegible], Baltimore; Mr. Campin, Malaga; A. Cannon, Scotland; James Milne, do.; F. Snider, Canada; Mrs. Kerr, England; Augustus Vandeweyer, Belgium; Thomas Scott, New-York; Hugh Carr, wife and 2 children, Baltimore; James Hughes, New-York; W. Andre, Virginia; F. C. Brown, Connecticut—Total, 82.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—J. Udell, Wm. S. Brown, E. Chapman, J. Gray, F. A. Mitchell, C. Talbot, Hiram Samert, Henry Myers, Alfred Pearce, S. Myers, G. W. Kemble, J. Nottingham, W. H. Whelden, J. Hassler, S. C. Webster and lady, Rev. R. L. Schoonmaker, J. Cliff and lady, Mr. Hinckley, C. H. Lanfort, C. P. Lincoln, Miss MacDonald, Eugene Higgins, Mrs. J. M. Floyd, Mrs. Morton, Miss Crittenden, Mrs. Wedway, E. P. Griffiths, N. Moody and Lady, Miss Collinsmore, E. D. Merritt, child and servant, D. T. Marcom, Horace Curtis and lady, Mrs. E. Hoskins, A. Auston, Samuel Welsh, James French, Joseph W. Gliddon, George Trask, Andrew J. Wolfe, John Downey, W. H. Jones, J. W. Greenbow, M. P. Fareham, Mrs. M. Henry, Mrs. E. Winter, Dr. C. Yates, H. Worcester, T. G. Vaughan and lady, E. Harringer and lady, Miss Harringer, A. Fay, Chas. W. Clark, Miss Anderson, Mrs. E. W. Berry, N. Eliot, T. F. Berry, Alexander [illegible], Mrs. Edgar [illegible], [illegible], and servant, J. [illegible], Mrs. E. Marsh, John Berry and lady, [illegible], Joseph Shore and servant, [illegible] D. C. Arcosta, Thomas Hilliard, Jas. S. [illegible], [illegible] and servant, [illegible] S. McCoy, Miss Adeline [illegible], Mr. Foley and servant, Jas. H. Franklin and mother, R. F. Morgan and lady, Alfred Brown and Baker, [illegible], Allen, Mrs. Friend, child, [illegible] and servant, [illegible] and lady, Stephen Hetrick, lady and child, [illegible], R. W. Baker, Henry Weigand, lady and servant, Geo. Duncan, lady and infant, [illegible] and lady, M. Eleichman and seventy in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In packet ship Isaac Webb, from Liverpool—Miss Elizabeth Pringle, Miss Lavinia Sturmfels, Miss Eliza Cartwright, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, John Carr, Mrs. Ann Carr, Mr. Ranoolph Campbell, Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. John Carson, Randall Foot, Dr. R. J. Bailey.

In ship Santiago, from Canton—D. P. McCorkle, U. S. N.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.			
Sun rises	6 15 | Sun sets	5 16 | Moon rises	9 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.			
Sandy Hook	6 29 | Gov. Island	7 41 | Hell Gate	9 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell.

Ships Jane Walsh, York, Havana, Nesmith & Sons; Rimewell, (Br.,) Hawkins, Hali, H. & F. W. Meyer; E. G. Barney, Barney, New-Orleans, Eagle & Hazard; Zurich, Rich, Havre, M. Livingston; Frigate Bird, Coos, Melbourne, Arnell & Eilsetz; Phantom, Peterson, San Francisco, J. Smith & Co.; Adelaide McDonald, Havana, Cienfuegos, Metcalf & Lovejoy.

Barks Mallva, Gilkey, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard; Almoine, Balloch, Charleston, Dollner & Potter; Lindon, Clark, Mobile, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Gen. Greene, Davison, Havana, Wilbur & Scott.

Brigs Danl. Webster, (Br.,) Campbell, St. Johns, Boyd & Orr; Tornado, McCarty, Bermuda, Wm. M. Smith; Bermuda, Maxwell, Barbadoes, & H. Gaston; R. S. [illegible], (Br.,) Cook, Yarmouth, J. H. Brains; Columbine, (Br.,) Crisp, Cork, E. Gallthrand; H. A. Stephenson, Smith, Mobile, Post & Sprague; Benj. Franklin, (Br.,) Davison, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Angostura, Gavens, Ciudad Bolivar, Harbeck & Co.; Brilliante, (Por.,) Fonseca, Lisbon, J. A. Machado; Antelope, (Br.,) Holder, St. John, N. B., Kelly & Smithers; Robt. Stevenson, (Br.,) Robeson, St. John, N. B., J. B. Sandy; Sierra Leone, McCarty, West Coast of Africa, J. A. Machado; Restaurador, Jensen, Humacoa, P. R., Molher & Riera; J. D. Martin, St. Johns, Napier, Johnson & Co.

Schrs. John Fraser, Hathaway, Brunswick, master; W. H. Smith, Wyatt, Wilmington, Dollner & Potter; Manson, White, Norfolk, White & Duncan; Cabot, Nickerson, Boston, Foster & Nickerson; Patrick Henry, Bell, Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden; Eliza Catherine, Conover, Key West, J. D. Fish & Co.; Caroline, Endicott, Elizabeth City, master; Orator, Hayes, Providence, J. H. Havens; Ella, Swasey, St. Jago, Hernandez Muller & Gening; Ino. Cranmer, Camp, Pinckney, C. H. Pierson; Jos. P. Ross, Collins, Pensacola, Peck & Church; Marino, Powell, Wilmington, E. S. Powell.

Propellers Georges Creek, Robinson, Baltimore, J. F. Smith; Novelty, Bell, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs.

Sloops Enterprise, Avery, New-London, J. H. Havens; Willard, Case, Newport, master.

Arrived.

Ship Santiago, (of Boston,) Chadwick, Canton June 5, with teas to E. C. & W. H. Brown. Passed Anjier July 25, and the Cape Aug. 29.

Ship Westminster, Hadden, New-Orleans Sept. 3, with mdse. to Stanton & Thompson. Left at Pass à l'Outre, Mississippi River, schr. Imogene, with the captain (Myers) and part of the crew sick. Oct. 6, Robert Allen, seaman, of Boston, aged 17 years, died of black vomit.

Ship Sullivan, Mitchell, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Thos. Wardell.

Bark Nelson, (Brem.,) Hicken, Bremen 50 ds., in ballast with 252 passengers to Poppe & Co.

Bark Shirley (of Baltimore,) Thompson, Monrovia, (Liberia,) 46 ds., with palm oil and camwood to Geo. W. S. Hall.

Ship Isaac Webb, (packet,) Furber, Liverpool Sept. 7, with mdse. and 436 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Jasper, Bennett, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Bark Ellen Morrison, (of Baltimore,) Gerit, Montevideo Aug. 17, with hides, &c., to Hicks & Bell.

Bark Crusader, (Br.,) Hunter, Rio Janeiro 42 ds., with coffee and tapioca to Phipps & Co. Vessels left not recollected.

Brig Milton, McEwen, Cape Haytien 14 ds., with coffee and logwood to H. Baker. Left no Am. vessels in port. Passed, going in, brig Maria, from New-York 16 ds.

Brig Brookline, Leighton, Eastport 5 ds., with fish to Smith & Boynton.

Brig E. S. Swan, (of New-Haven,) Prindle, Ponce, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to Moller & Riera. Left no Am. vessels in port.

Brig Lucy Ann, (of Boston,) Bryant, St. Jago de Cuba 18 ds., with sugar to J. W. Elwell.

Brig Milton, (Br.,) Renney, Gonaives 21 ds., with logwood, &c., to Vose, Perkins & Co.

Brig Waterloo, (Br.,) Masters, St. Domingo City 21 ds., with mahogany, &c., and 6 passengers to A. C. Rossire & Co. 2d inst., Wm. H. Tucker, (mate,) of Bermuda, died of liver complaint.

Schr. Autumn, Terry, Baltimore 3 ds., with mdse. to Johnson & Slaght.

Schr. Cruz Sedunda, (Port.,) Peppe, Oporto, and 5 ds. from Philadelphia, in ballast to Depew & Seal.

Schr. Plandome, Brown, Savannah 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to S. L. Mitchell.

Schr. Fairfax, Mott, Alexandria 3 ds., with flour to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Schr. Renard, Shaw, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Florence, Bridges, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Coral, Henry, Rockland, with lime.

Sailed.

Steamships Canada, (Br.,) Stone, Liverpool; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c.

BELOW—1 ship and 2 brigs.

WIND—Sunrise, S. W.; meridian, W. S. W.; sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 18—Arr. ships Matchless, Calcutta; Peri, Liverpool; Boston, Baltimore; bark Rodman, Trapani, and steamer Jackson, Baltimore.

Notices to Mariners.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-House Board, Oct. 3, 1854.

BALTIC, GULF OF BOTHNIA—IMPROVEMENT OF HOLMS GADD LIGHT.—Official information has been received at this office, that the Swedish Government has given notice that, on the 8th August last, the Fixed Light on Holms Gadd, in the Gulf of Bothnia, was changed from a Coal Light to an Oil Light, with reflectors.

The Light (which, as before, stands at a height of 72 feet above the level of the sea) is visible in all directions, except between the bearings N. S. W. ½ W. westerly to S. W. by W.

A stronger glare of light is thrown in the direction of the Outer or South Gaddgrund Light, (only 3 feet, from which the light bears N. N. E. ¾ E., distant 15 miles.

The Light-house stands in lat. 63° 35' 38" N.; lon. 20° 47' from Greenwich.

By order of the Light-house Board,

THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

Disasters.

Capt. Masters, of brig Waterloo, from St. Domingo City, reports that the bark Kessah, of and for Boston, Capt. Howes, having obtained part of a cargo on the coast, and while going into St. Domingo to finish loading, went ashore on a sand-bar at the mouth of the harbor. The captain, crew, cargo, sails and rigging were saved—the vessel a total loss.

Capt. Thompson, of bark Shirley, from Monrovia, (Liberia,) reports that the brig Harp, of Baltimore, went ashore, Aug. 1, on Monrovia Beach; crew saved—vessel and cargo a total loss. The mate and second mate came home in the Shirley.

The Br. bark Wellington, for Australia, was cast away Sept. 1; vessel a total loss—captain and crew saved.

Spoken, &c.

June 29, in the Straits of Bassorian, ship Independence, (of New-Bedford,) Haskell, from Manila for New-York, 15 ds. out.

Sept. 30, no lat. or lon., ship Pharsalia, of Boston, from Callao for St. Thomas, 91 ds.

Oct. 6, off Carysfort Reef, ship Judith Brown, fm. New-Orleans for Havre—all well.

Oct. 8, lat. 33 25, lon. 69 10, exchanged signals with a bark steering S., showing a red field and 2 white crosses.

Oct. 11, lat. 32 29, lon. 74 40, brig Henry King, from New-York for Mobile, 6 ds. out.

Oct. 16, lat. 38 04, lon. 73 45, exchanged signals with schr. Samuel Potter, bound West—had no mainsail set.

Foreign Ports.

At Monrovia, (Liberia,) Sept. 2, bark Mary Varney, of New-York, and schr. Triton, of Baltimore. The U. S. ship Marion, for Loanda, sld. a few days previous.

At St. Jago de Cuba, Sept. 28, schr. Julia Halleck, for New-York in 4 ds.

At Gonaives, Sept. 24, schr. Monument, from Boston, just arr.

At Montevideo, Aug. 13, barks C. L. Bevans, Wiley, for Hampton Roads, ldg.; Arctic, dsg.; brig Flora, une.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years, has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 5,000 to 15,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

$9,000—FOR SALE—The stock, tools and machinery of a factory manufacturing a staple article of hardware, which can be sold to a wholesale city trade to any amount, at 25 per cent. profit. Above stock, tools and machinery are now in good order, and will be sold at cost. Reasons for selling made satisfactory upon addressing H. E. D., this office.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.—The complete fixtures of a newly fitted up store, consisting of glass cases, shelving, glass fixtures, desks, counters, glass doors for windows, awnings, &c., costing over $700, for sale cheap for cash. The purchaser can also have the lease in which they at present are. Inquire at No. 56 Catharine-st.

TO LAWYERS.—A member of the profession, of some years standing, and holding a commission as notary, is desirous of connecting himself in business with some gentleman also in practice. The advertiser would prefer taking charge of the office business. Address Box No. 2,594 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE.—The tools, fixtures and office furniture of a Manufactory—particularly adapted for a Jeweler or Watch Case Manufacturer. Apply immediately, at No. 65 Ann-st., 4th story.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET.—The elegant and convenient mansion known as the Deer Park, or late Abbey Hotel, situate on the Bloomingdale Road and 12th-av., between 101st and 102d-sts., New-York. The house is replete with every convenience, a large space of ground attached, with garden containing choice fruits, flowers, grape vines, &c., ice-houses, stables, sheds, &c. The premises are highly eligible for a first-class hotel, boarding-house, academy or private asylum. Will be let very low to a good tenant. Inquire of E. W. HINMAN, No. 3 Coenties-slip, or B. F. CORBY, No. 39 Wall-st.

BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL—Corner of 2d and Walnut-sts., St. Louis.—We beg leave to announce to our friends and the traveling public, that we will open the above named elegant and commodious House, (built by George H. Taylor, Esq.,) for the reception of guests, on Thursday, the 28th inst., and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage. The public's obedient servants,

THERON BARNUM,
JOSIAH FOGG.

Sept. 27.

E. BLANCARD respectfully informs his friends and the public that his house in Broadway is now ready for the reception of company, and that he is prepared to receive in the public as well as in the private rooms of the guests of his house. Parties and families with large or small suites can be accommodated with suites of apartments.

EAGLE HOTEL, corner of Broadway and [illegible]-sts., only one block from the City Hall, is now open as an excellent Lodging House, where gentlemen can obtain good Rooms, at 25 cents per night, or secure apartments by the week for the Winter.